

THE
METROPOLITAN.

JULY, 1838.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Life of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. By JAMES GILLMAN.

During the last twenty years of his life, that truly illustrious character, Mr. Coleridge, was domesticated with the author of the present volume, whose quiet, modest house at Highgate has derived from that circumstance a sort of holiness in the eyes of all those who enthusiastically love the higher and more ideal parts of literature. With a never-wearying zeal and tenderness, Mr. Gillman watched over "the old man eloquent" through all his long ailments of body and of mind, and attended him in his last moments: and when nothing more could be done, he set up that little marble tablet in Highgate church (a beautiful little edifice worthy of being so honoured) which expresses the glowing warmth of his friendship and admiration for the deceased poet. We only mention what is of public notoriety, when we say that Mr. Gillman (with whom, personally, we are wholly unacquainted) was more to Mr. Coleridge than brothers, and nephews, and cousins—to say nothing of the other ramifications of kith and kin; and that he acted a kinder and more liberal part by the poet, than did any of his great friends and wealthy admirers. For all this we honour Mr. Gillman, and he will most assuredly be honoured hereafter, when the fame of Coleridge shall have attained its just proportions, and when men will feel the greatest interest about all that relates to his individual history. It is one thing to profess a tenderness for genius and unmerited misfortune and privation; but it is another, and a much more difficult thing, to put up with all the vagaries and caprices of a poetical temperament—to administer, in deeds as well as in sympathy, long years together, without break or interruption, and with a glorious superiority to all rubs and petty annoyances, to love on, and administer on, in kind and solid acts to the last moment. We believe that there is scarcely another of Mr. Coleridge's admirers but would have been tired out, in the same circumstances, at least nineteen years before his death.

With our feelings—and we know that thousands will share in them—the book before us would be welcomed, however deficient in a merely literary point of view, as a piece of biography; but we can say with justice, as we do with joy, that the volume, on the whole, is exceedingly well done, and answers to its author's purpose "of bringing together facts and anecdotes, with various memoranda never before published, some of which will be found to have much of deep interest, of piety and

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loveliness." There is a great deal of matter regarding the poet and his friends that will be quite new to the general reader, and the spirit throughout is admirable. Most cordially do we commend and recommend the volume, of which the following are extracts.

" The father of the bard and metaphysician was a poor country parson of a very absent mind. It is said of him, that on one occasion, having to breakfast with his bishop, he went, as was the practice of that day, into a barber's shop to have his head shaved, wigs being then in common use. Just as the operation was completed, the clock struck nine, the hour at which the bishop punctually breakfasted. Roused, as from a reverie, he instantly left the barber's shop, and in his haste forgetting his wig, appeared at the breakfast table, where the bishop and his party had assembled. The bishop, well acquainted with his absent manners, courteously and playfully requested him to walk into an adjoining room, and give his opinion of a mirror which had arrived from London a few days previously, and which disclosed to his astonished guest the consequences of his haste and forgetfulness. On another occasion he dined with the bishop, when the following ludicrous scene took place. The bishop had a maiden daughter, past the meridian of life, who was always glad to see and converse with the ' dear, good old man,' (his usual appellation, and who was also kind enough to remind him of his little *forgets* in society,) and rouse him from his absent moods. It not being the fashion in his day for gentlemen to wear braces, his small clothes, receding from his waistcoat, left a space in his black dress, through which often appeared a portion of his linen. On these occasions, the good lady would draw his attention to this appearance, by saying in an under tone, ' A little to this side, Mr. Coleridge,' or to that, as the adjustment might require. This hint was as instantly attended to as his embarrassed manner, produced by a sense of the kindness, would permit. On the day above attended to, his kind friend sat next to him, dressed, as was then the fashion, in a smart party-going muslin apron. Whilst in earnest conversation with his opposite neighbour, on the side next the lady appeared the folds of his shirt, through the hiatus before described, so conspicuously as instantly to attract her notice. The hint was immediately given: ' Mr. Coleridge, a little on the side next me; '—and was as instantly acknowledged by the usual reply, ' Thank you, ma'am, thank you,' and the hand set to work to replace the shirt; but unfortunately in his nervous eagerness he seized on the lady's apron, and appropriated the greater part of it. The appeal of ' Dear Mr. Coleridge, do stop!' only increased his embarrassment, and also his exertions to dispose, as he thought, of his shirt; till the lady, to put a stop to the titter of the visitors, and relieve her own confusion, untied the strings, and thus disengaging herself, left the room, and her friend in possession of her apron."

This poor and absent-minded parson had thirteen children, of whom Samuel Taylor Coleridge—the immortal!—was the youngest. The boy was brought up in the Blue-coat School, where Charles Lamb was his schoolfellow. There is a mixture of fun and of pathos in the following anecdotes of his boyhood.

" His principal ailments he owed much to the state of his stomach, which was at that time so delicate, that when compelled to go to a large closet (shoe-bin, its school name) containing shoes, to pick out a pair easy to his feet, which were always tender, and he required shoes so large that he could walk in them, rather than with them, and the smell, from the number in this place used to make him so sick, that I have often seen him shudder, even in late life, when he gave an account of it. In this note, containing an account of himself at school, he says, ' From eight to fourteen a playless day-dreamer, a *helluo librorum*, my appetite for which was indulged by a singular incident: a stranger, who was struck by my conversation, made me free of a circulating library in King Street, Cheapside.' The incident, indeed, was singular: going down the Strand, in one of his day-dreams, fancying himself swimming across the Hellespont, thrusting his hands before him as in the act of swimming, his hand came in contact with a gentleman's pocket; the gentleman seized his hand, turning round and looking at him with some anger, ' What! so young, and so wicked?' at the same time accused him of an attempt to pick his pocket; the frightened boy sobbed out his denial of the intention, and explained to him how he thought himself Leander swimming across the Hellespont. The gentleman was so struck and delighted with the novelty of the thing, and with the sim-

plicity and intelligence of the boy, that he subscribed, as before stated, to the library, in consequence of which Coleridge was further enabled to indulge his love of reading. In his bathing excursions he greatly injured his health, and reduced his strength; in one of these bathing exploits he swam across the New River in his clothes, and dried them in the fields on his back; from these excursions commenced those bodily sufferings which embittered the rest of his life, and rendered it truly one of sickness and suffering. When a boy he had a remarkably delicate, white skin, which was once the cause of great punishment to him. His dame had undertaken to cure him of the itch, with which the boys of his ward had suffered much; but Coleridge was doomed to suffer more than his comrades, from the use of sulphur ointment, through the great sagacity of his dame, who with her extraordinary eyes, aided by the power of glasses, could see the malady in the skin deep and out of common vision; and consequently, as often as she employed this miraculous sight, she found, or thought she found, fresh reasons for continuing the friction, to the prolonged suffering and mortification of her patient. This occurred when he was about eight years of age, and gave rise to his first attempt at making a verse, as follows:

" O Lord, have mercy on me !
For I am very sad !
For why, good Lord ? I've got the itch,
And eke I've got the *tad*" —

the school name for ring-worm. He was to be found during play-hours often with the knees of his breeches unbuttoned, and his shoes down at the heel, walking to and fro, or sitting on a step, as in a corner, deeply engaged in some book. This had attracted the notice of Middleton, at that time a deputy Grecian, and going up to him one day, asked 'what he was reading?' The answer was, 'Virgil.' 'Are you then,' said M., 'studying your lesson?' — 'No!' said C., 'I am reading it for pleasure;' for he had not yet arrived at Virgil in his class studies. This struck Middleton as something so peculiar, that he mentioned it to the head-master, as Coleridge was then in the grammar-school, (which is the lower part of the classical school,) and doing the work of the lower boys. The Rev. James Bowyer, who was at that time head-master, a quick discerning man, but hasty and severe, sent for the master of the grammar-school, and inquired about Coleridge; from him he learnt that he was a dull and inapt scholar, and that he could not be made to repeat a single rule of syntax, although he would give a rule in his own way. This brought Coleridge before Bowyer, and to this circumstance may be attributed the notice which he afterwards took of him: the school and his scholars were every thing to him, and Coleridge's neglect and carelessness never went unpunished. I have often heard him say, he was so ordinary a looking boy, with his black head, that Bowyer generally gave him at the end of a flogging an extra cut, 'for,' said he, 'you are such an ugly fellow !'"

The subscription to the library in King Street, Cheapside, (Query—is there a circulating library there now?) put poor Coleridge into the third heavens !

" 'I read,' says he, '*through* the catalogue, folios and all, whether I understood them, or did not understand them, running all risks in skulking out to get the two volumes I was entitled to have daily. Conceive what I must have been at fourteen — I was in a continual low fever. My whole being was, with eyes closed to every object of present sense, to crumple myself up in a snug corner, and read, read, read; fancy myself on Robinson's Crusoe's island, finding a mountain of plum-cake, and eating a room for myself, and then eating it into the shapes of tables and chairs—hunger and fancy !'

The following passage may afford a useful hint to many.

" Thank heaven ! it was not the age nor the fashion of getting up prodigies; but at twelve or fourteen I should have made as pretty a juvenile prodigy as was ever emasculated and ruined by fond and idle wonderment. Thank heaven ! I was flogged instead of flattered. However, as I climbed up the school, my lot was somewhat alleviated."

But the Blue-coat School was in those days a harsh and horrible place, and poor Coleridge would gladly have exchanged it for the cobbler's stall, not having, as he used to say, a spark of ambition.

"Near the school there resided a worthy, and, in their rank in life, a respectable middle-aged couple. The husband kept a little shop, and was a shoemaker, with whom Coleridge had become intimate. The wife also had been kind and attentive to him, and this was sufficient to captivate his affectionate nature, which had existed from earliest childhood, and strongly endeared him to all around him. Coleridge became accordingly desirous of being apprenticed to this man, to learn the art of shoemaking; and in due time, when some of the boys were old enough to leave the school and be put to trades, Coleridge being of the number, tutored his friend Crispin how to apply to the head-master, and not to heed his anger should he become irate. Accordingly, Crispin applied at the time proposed to see Bowyer, who, having heard the proposal to take Coleridge as an apprentice, and Coleridge's answer and assent to become a shoemaker, broke forth with his favourite adjuration, 'Ods, my life, man, what d'ye mean?' At the sound of his angry voice, Crispin stood motionless, till the angry pedagogue becoming infuriate, pushed the intruder out of the room with such force, that Crispin might have sustained an action at law against him for an assault.' Thus, to Coleridge's mortification and regret, as he afterwards in joke would say, 'I lost the opportunity of supplying safeguards to the understandings of those who perhaps will never thank me for what I am aiming to do in exercising their reason.'"

Against his will Coleridge was sent to Jesus College, where, among others, he became acquainted for the first time with Robert Southey. At College

"He took little exercise, merely for the sake of exercise; but he was ready at any time to unbend his mind in conversation; and, for the sake of this, his room (the ground-floor room on the right hand of the staircase facing the great gate) was a constant rendezvous of conversation-loving friends; I will not call them loungers, for they did not call to kill time, but to enjoy it. What evenings have I spent in those rooms! What little suppers, or *sizings*, as they were called, have I enjoyed, when Æschylus, and Plato, and Thucydides, were pushed aside, with a pile of lexicons, &c., to discuss the pamphlets of the day! Ever and anon a pamphlet issued from the pen of Burke. There was no need of having the book before us. Coleridge had read it in the morning, and in the evening he would repeat whole pages verbatim."

The following passage, relating to circumstances which occurred at Cambridge in the vice-chancellor's court, in the year 1793, when Freud, a Fellow of Jesus College, was tried for sedition and defamation of the Church of England, in giving utterance to and printing certain opinions founded on Unitarian doctrines, is exceedingly curious and interesting in more respects than one.

"The trial was observed by Coleridge to be going against Freud, when some observation or speech was made in his favour; a dying hope thrown out, as it appeared to Coleridge, who, in the midst of the senate, whilst sitting on one of the benches, extended his hands and clapped them! The proctor, in a loud voice, demanded who had committed this indecorum. Silence ensued. The proctor, in an elevated tone, said to a young man sitting near Coleridge, 'Twas you, sir.' The reply was as prompt as the accusation; for, immediately holding out the stump of his right arm, it appeared that he had lost his hand.—'I would, sir,' said he, 'that I had the power.' That no innocent person should incur blame, Coleridge went directly afterwards to the proctor, who told him that he saw him clap his hands, but fixed on this person, who he knew had not the power. 'You have had,' said he, 'a narrow escape.'"

The prevailing intolerance—Mr. Gillman has too much respect for Church and State to give the thing its proper name—drove Coleridge from Cambridge in a tumult of thought and feeling, and with almost empty pockets. One morning, as he was walking through Chancery Lane, he read upon a wall "Wanted a few smart lads for the 15th, Elliot's, Light Dragoons."

" ' Well,' said Coleridge, ' I have had all my life a violent antipathy to soldiers and horses. The sooner I can cure myself of these absurd prejudices the better, and I will enlist in this regiment.' "

And the poet and metaphysician enlisted accordingly. After a beautiful anecdote about that *rara avis in terra*, a benevolent, tender-hearted recruiting-sergeant, we come to the following.

" On his arrival at the quarters of the regiment, the general of the district inspected the recruits, and looking hard at Coleridge, with a military air, inquired, ' What's your name, sir ?—' Comberbach.' (The name he had assumed.) ' What do you come here for, sir ?—as if doubting whether he had any business there.—' Sir,' said Coleridge, ' for what most other persons come, to be made a soldier.'—' Do you think,' said the general, ' you can run a Frenchman through the body ?—' I do not know,' replied Coleridge, ' as I never tried; but I'll let a Frenchman run me through the body before I'll run away.'—' That will do,' said the general; and Coleridge was turned into the ranks.' "

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" The same amiable and benevolent conduct, which was so interwoven in his nature, soon made him friends, and his new comrades vied with each in their endeavours to be useful to him; and being, as before described, rather helpless, he required the assistance of his fellow-soldiers. They cleaned his horse, attended particularly to its heels, and to the accoutrements. At this time he frequently complained of a pain at the pit of his stomach, accompanied with sickness, which totally prevented his stooping; and, in consequence, he could never arrive at the power of bending his body to rub the heels of his horse, which alone was sufficient to make him dependent on his comrades; but it should be observed that he on his part was ever willing to assist them by being their amanuensis when one was required; and wrote all their letters to their sweethearts and wives. It appears that he never advanced beyond the awkward squad, and that the drill-sergeant had little hope of his progress from the necessary warnings he gave to the rest of the troop, even to this same squad to which he belonged; and, though his awkward manœuvres were well understood, the sergeant would vociferously exclaim, ' Take care of that Comberbach,—take care of him, for he will ride over you,' and other such complimentary warnings. From the notice that one of his officers took of him, he excited, for a short time, the jealousy of some of his companions. When in the street, he walked behind this officer as an orderly, but when out of town they walked abreast, and his comrades, not understanding how a soldier in the awkward squad merited this distinction, thought it a neglect of themselves, which, for the time, produced some additional discomfort to Coleridge. I believe this officer to have been Captain Ogle, who, I think, visited him in after life at Highgate. It seems his attention had been drawn to Coleridge in consequence of discovering the following sentence in the stables written in pencil, *Eheu ! quam infortunii miserrimum est fuisse felicem !*"

Coleridge, under the euphonous name of Comberbach, continued a bold dragoon from December 1793 to April 1794. In 1795 he started, under his own name, as an author and lecturer, and soon after, while their heads were full of their grand scheme of Pantisocracy, he and his friend Southey married two Miss Frickers of Bath. Lovel, another poet, and the intimate friend of Southey, married a third sister—and this led to Byron's well-known, wicked line,

" Espoused three sisters, milliners of Bath."

The following glorious passage occurs in Coleridge's preface to his " *Conciones ad Populum*." There was infinitely more truth implied in it than he was afterwards disposed to allow.

" ' There is a time to keep silence,' saith Solomon; but when I proceeded to the first verse of the fourth chapter of the Ecclesiastes, ' and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun: and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power,' I concluded this was *not* the time to keep silence; for truth should be spoken at all times, but more especially at those times when to speak truth is dangerous."

In after years, when Coleridge insisted (and very properly) that the aristocratic system "had its golden side for the noblest minds," he added these words in reference to the Anti-jacobin party of 1790 and downwards.

"But I should act the part of a coward if I disguised my conviction that the errors of the aristocratic party were as gross, and far less excusable, than those of the Jacobin. Instead of contenting themselves with opposing the real blessing of English law to the splendid promise of untried theory, too large a part of those who called themselves Anti-Jacobins, did all in their power to suspend that blessing; and they furnished new arguments to the advocates of innovation, when they should have been answering the old ones."

All this we hold to be indisputable, and thankful are we that through the blind intolerance of the governors and the madness of a few of the governed, (the revolutionary frenzy never went far in England,) a wreck was not made of our national liberty. In 1796, Mr. Coleridge started the "Watchman," a miscellany to be published every eighth day. The motto was, "that all might know the truth, and that truth might make us free," and the plan, to give a report of the state of the political atmosphere, to be interspersed with sketches of character and literary essays, both in prose and verse. Coleridge never had any of the punctuality and numerous other little qualities essential to an editor; but what was still more fatal to the success of the work was its high philosophical and metaphysical tone. He spoke above the heads of the masses—nay, we believe that there were scarcely a hundred educated gentlemen in the United Kingdom capable of relishing the best of the papers. The consequence was inevitable. The annexed extracts, parts of which originally appeared in Coleridge's own "Biographia Literaria," are admirable.

"With a flaming prospectus, 'Knowledge is power,' &c., and to cry the state of the political atmosphere, and so forth, I set off on a tour to the north, from Bristol to Sheffield, for the purpose of procuring customers, preaching by the way in most great towns, as a *hireless* volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat, that not a rag of the woman of Babylon might be seen on me; for I was at that time, though a Trinitarian (*i. e. ad normam Platonis*) in philosophy, yet a zealous Unitarian in religion; more accurately, I was a philanthropist, one of those who believe our Lord to have been the real son of Joseph, and who lay the main stress on the resurrection rather than on the crucifixion. Oh! never can I remember those days with either shame or regret, for I was most sincere! most disinterested! My opinions were, indeed, in many and most important points, erroneous, but my heart was single! Wealth, rank, life itself, then seemed cheap to me, compared with the interests of (what I believe to be) the truth and the will of my Maker. I cannot even accuse myself of having been actuated by vanity: for in the expression of my enthusiasm I did not think of myself at all. My campaign commenced at Birmingham, and my first attack was on a rigid Calvinist, a tallow-chandler by trade. He was a tall dingy man, in whom length was so predominant over breadth that he might almost have been borrowed for a foundry-poker. O that face! a face *κατ' ξυφασιν*! I have it before me at this moment. The lank, black, twine-like hair,—pingui-nitescent, cut in a straight line, along the black stubble of his thin gunpowder eyebrows, that looked like a scorched aftermath from a last week's shaving. His coat collar behind in perfect unison, both of colour and lustre, with the coarse yet glib cordage that I suppose he called his hair, and with a *bend* inward at the nape of the neck, (the only approach to flexure in his whole figure,) slunk in behind his waistcoat; while the countenance lank, dark, *very hard*, and with strong perpendicular furrows, gave me a dim notion of some one looking at me through a *used* gridiron, all soot, grease, and iron! A person to whom one of my letters of recommendation had been addressed was my introducer. It was a *new event* in my life, my first *stroke* in the new business I had undertaken of an author; yes, and of an author on his own account. 'I would address an affectionate exhortation to the youthful literati on my own experience. It will be but short; for the beginning, middle, and end converge to one charge. Never pursue literature as a trade.' 'My companion,' says he, 'after some imperfect sentences, and a multitude of hums and hahs, abandoned the cause to his client, and I commenced an harangue of half an hour to Phileleutherus, the tallow-chandler, vary-

ing my notes through the whole gamut of eloquence, from the ratioeinative to the declamatory, and, in the latter, from the pathetic to the indignant! My taper man of lights listened with perseverant and praiseworthy patience, though, (as I was afterwards told, in complaining of certain gales that were not altogether ambrosial,) it was a melting day with him. 'And what, sir,' he said, after a short pause, 'might the cost be?'—'Only fourpence (O, how I felt the anti-climax—the abysmal bathos of that fourpence!) *only fourpence, sir, each number, to be published on every eighth day.*'—'That comes to a deal of money at the end of a year; and how much did you say there was to be for the money?'—'Thirty-two pages, sir, large octavo, closely printed.'—'Thirty and two pages! Bless me! why, except what I does in a family way on the Sabbath, that's more than I ever reads, sir, all the year round. I am as great a one as any man in Brummagem, sir, for liberty and truth, and all them sort of things, but as to this—no offence I hope, sir—I must beg to be excused.'"

So ended his first canvass. The "Watchman" was announced in London by long bills stuck upon the walls in letters larger than had ever been seen before. These affiches, he says, fairly eclipsed the glories of the lottery bills. In the very first number his miscellany was several days behind time (a bad beginning); in the second number he offended the religious world, and lost five hundred of his subscribers by an essay against fast-days; in the third and fourth numbers he made enemies of all the Jacobins by levelling attacks at their democratic notions. By the time the seventh number was published, he saw the preceding number exposed in sundry old iron shops for a penny a-piece; at the ninth number he dropped the work with this characteristic and amusing address to his readers.

"This is the last number of the 'Watchman.' Henceforward I shall cease to cry the state of the political atmosphere. While I express my gratitude to those friends who exerted themselves so liberally in the establishment of this miscellany, I may reasonably be expected to assign some reason for relinquishing it thus abruptly. The reason is short and satisfactory. The work does not pay its expenses. Part of my subscribers have relinquished it because it did not contain sufficient original composition, and a still larger because it contained too much. I have endeavoured to do well; and it must be attributed to defect of ability, not of inclination or effort, if the words of the prophet be altogether applicable to me, 'O watchman! thou hast watched in vain!'"

We believe that it was in the summer of 1797 that Coleridge turned Unitarian preacher. He started for Shrewsbury, to succeed one Mr. Rowe, who had occupied a Unitarian pulpit in that town. As usual, he was very near being too late for his first sermon. Hazlitt, who knew him well, and who had a great veneration for his genius, whatever Mr. Gillman may think to the contrary, has left an admirable description of Coleridge's Avater.

"He did not come till late on the Saturday afternoon before he was to preach, and Mr. Rowe, who himself went down to the coach in a state of anxiety and expectation, to look for the arrival of his successor, could find no one at all answering the description, but a round-faced man, in a short black coat, (like a shooting jacket,) which hardly seemed to have been made for him, but who appeared to be talking at a great rate to his fellow-passengers. Mr. Rowe had scarcely returned to give an account of his disappointment, when the round-faced man in black entered, and dissipated all doubts on the subject by beginning to talk. He did not cease while he stayed, *nor has he since that I know of.*"

A poet and a philosopher getting up into a Unitarian pulpit to preach the gospel was, as Hazlitt says, a romance in those degenerate days which was not to be resisted. He walked ten miles in the mud on a cold raw morning to hear him; and this is Hazlitt's description.

"When I got there, the organ was playing the 100th psalm; and, when it was done, Mr. Coleridge rose and gave out his text—'He departed again into a mountain himself alone.' As he gave out this text, his voice rose like a stream of rich

distilled perfumes ; and when he came to the two last words, which he pronounced loud, deep, and distinct, it seemed to me, who was then young, as if the sounds had echoed from the bottom of the human heart, and as if that prayer might have floated in solemn silence through the universe. The idea of St. John came into my mind, of one crying in the wilderness, who had his loins girt about, and whose food was locusts and wild honey. The preacher then launched into his subject, like an eagle dallying with the wind. The sermon was upon peace and war—upon church and state—not their alliance, but their separation—on the spirit of the world, and the spirit of Christianity, not as the same, but as opposed to one another. He talked of those who had inscribed the cross of Christ on banners dripping with human gore ! He made a poetical and pastoral excursion—and to show the fatal effects of war, drew a striking contrast between the simple shepherd-boy driving his team a-field, or sitting under the hawthorn, piping to his flock, as though he should never be old, and the same poor country lad, crimped, kidnapped, brought into town, made drunk at an alehouse, turned into a wretched drummer-boy, with his hair sticking on end with powder and pomatum, a long cue at his back, and tricked out in the finery of the profession of blood :—

‘ Such were the notes our once loved poet sung :’

and, for myself, I could not have been more delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres.”

In one sense Coleridge continued to preach all his life ; and those who knew him best are of opinion that his ever eloquent discourse was infinitely superior in quality to anything he ever wrote. No man, we believe—certainly no Englishman—ever attained to such fame by talk. And yet with Coleridge there was no conversation, for nobody was allowed to speak (and nobody wished it) but himself.

By what he himself called the generous and munificent patronage of Mr. Josiah and Mr. Thomas Wedgewood, Coleridge was enabled to finish his education in Germany. In 1798, when he was about twenty-six years old, he sailed from Great Yarmouth to Hamburg, in company with Mr. Wordsworth and his sister. Coleridge always thought that a packet boat was a far better place for talk than a stage-coach, and he appears to have been very talkative and jolly during his short voyage. There was a party of Danes on board—real *bons vivants*, who, from his black coat and black worsted stockings, took him to be a parson, or, as they called it, Docteur Teologue. Coleridge, who had quitted the pulpit after a very short trial, did not undeceive them ; but his clerical character imposed no gloom.

“ Certes, we were not of the Stoic school ; for we drank, and talked, and sang altogether ; and then we rose and danced on deck a set of dances, which, in one sense of the word at least, were very intelligibly and appropriately entitled *reels*. The passengers who lay in the cabin below, in all the agonies of sea-sickness, must have found our bacchanalian merriment

‘ A tune
Harsh and of dissonant mood for their complaint.’

I thought so at the time ; and how closely the greater number of our virtues are connected with the fear of death, and how little sympathy we bestow on pain, when there is no danger !”

The plan which Coleridge adopted for acquiring the German language, and which he afterwards recommended to others, is worthy of all attention.

“ To those,” says he, “ who design to acquire the language of a country in the country itself, it may be useful if I mention the incalculable advantages which I derived from learning all the words that could possibly be so learnt, with the objects before me, and without the intercession of the English terms. It was a regular part of my morning studies for the first six weeks of my residence at Ratzeburg, to accompany the good and kind old pastor, with whom I lived, from the cellar to the

roof, through gardens, farm-yards, &c., and to call every the minutest thing by its German name. Advertisements, farces, jest-books, and conversation of children while I was at play with them, contributed their share to a more homelike acquaintance with the language than I could have procured from books of polite literature alone, or even from polite society."

After an absence of fourteen months, Coleridge returned to England at the end of 1799, and began again to cultivate literature as a profession. His German studies had scarcely given him more of *captandum*, and through life his labours—the glorious fragments of a wonderful mind—the most miserably rewarded, as far as money went. In his "Biographia Literaria" he has given his own account of his career as an author, of his voyage to Malta, and return through part of Italy. Recommending that book to the early attention of those who are unacquainted with it, we will close our notice of the present volume with some touching passages relating to Mr. Coleridge's use of opium.

"Coleridge," says Mr. Gillman, "began the use of opium from bodily pain, (rheumatism,) and for the same reason continued it till he had acquired a habit too difficult under his own management to control. To him it was the thorn in the flesh, which will be seen in the following notes."

"I have never loved evil for its own sake: no! nor never sought pleasure for its own sake, but only as the means of escaping from pains that coiled around my mental powers, as a serpent around the body and wings of an eagle! My sole sensuality was *not* to be in pain!"—*Note from Pocket Book, "The History of my own Mind for my own Improvement," Dec. 23rd, 1804.*

"I wrote a few stanzas three-and-twenty years ago, soon after my eyes had been opened to the true nature of the habit into which I had been ignorantly deluded by the seeming magic effect of opium, in the sudden removal of a supposed rheumatic affection, attended with swellings in my knees, and palpitations of the heart, and pains all over me, by which I had been bed-ridden for nearly six months. Unhappily, among my landlord's books were a large parcel of Medical Reviews and Magazines. I had always a fondness (a common case, but most mischievous turn with reading men who are at all dyspeptic) for dabbling in medical writings; and in one of these reviews met a case which I fancied very like my own, in which a cure had been effected by the Kendal black drop. In an evil hour I procured it:—it worked miracles—the swelling disappeared, the pains vanished; I was all alive, and all around me being as ignorant as myself, nothing could exceed my triumph. I talked of nothing else, prescribed the newly discovered panacea for all complaints, and carried a bottle about with me, not to lose any opportunity of administering instant relief and speedy cure to all complainers, stranger or friend, gentle or simple. Need I say that my own apparent convalescence was of no long continuance; but what then?—the remedy was at hand, and infallible. Alas! it is with a bitter smile, a laugh of gall and bitterness, that I recal this period of unsuspecting delusion, and how I first became aware of the maelstrom, the fatal whirlpool, to which I was drawing, just when the current was already beyond my strength to stem.

"From that moment I was the victim of pain and terror; nor had I at any time taken the flattering poison as a stimulus, or for any craving after pleasurable sensations. I needed none; and, oh! with what unutterable sorrow did I read the 'Confessions of an Opium-eater,' in which the writer, with morbid vanity, makes a boast of what was my misfortune, for he had been faithfully, and with an agony of zeal, warned of the gulf, and yet willingly struck into the current! Heaven be merciful to him!"—*April, 1826.*

These are awful words—we shudder and tremble as we read them. On the 7th day of January, 1830, about four years and six months before his death, there is a still more awful entry.

"There is a passage in the Samson Agonistes, in which Milton is supposed on sufficient grounds to have referred to himself that in which the Chorus speaks of strictly temperate men causelessly suffering the pains and penalties of inordinate

days. O ! what would I not give to be able to utter with truth this complaint ! O ! if he had, or rather if he *could* have, presented to himself, truly and vividly, the aggravation of those pains, with the consciousness of their having originated in errors and weaknesses of his own ! I do not say that he would not have complained of his sufferings, for who can be in those most trying sufferances of miserable sensations, and not complain of them ?—but his groans for the pain would have been blended with thanksgivings to the sanctifying spirit. Even under the direful yoke of the necessity of daily poisoning by narcotics, it is somewhat less horrible, through the knowledge that it was not from any craving for pleasurable animal excitement, but from pain, delusion, error, of the worst ignorance, medical sciolism, and when (alas ! too late the plea of error was removed from my eyes,) from terror and utter perplexity and infirmity ;—sinful infirmity, indeed, but yet not a useful sinfulness, that I brought my neck under it. Oh ! may the God to whom I look for mercy through Christ, show mercy on the author of the 'Confessions of an Opium Eater,' if, as I have too strong reason to believe, his book has been the occasion of seducing others into this withering vice through wantonness. From this aggravation I have, I humbly trust, been free, as far as acts of my free will and intention are concerned ; even to the author of that work I pleaded with flowing tears, and with an agony of forewarning. He utterly denied it, but I fear that I had even then to *deter*, perhaps, not to *forewarn*."

The Palmer's Last Lesson, and other Short Poems. By CALDER CAMPBELL.

Being unacquainted with Mr. Calder Campbell's former production, we took up the present volume with that moderated expectation with which experience has taught us to regard new books of verses ; but we had not read far when we found that our author was by no means one of those whom Cobbett called "the innumerable Neophytes of the Penny Whistle School." On the contrary, Mr. Calder Campbell has much of the soul and meaning of a true poet, and not a little of his execution and power of expression.

There is infinite truth and beauty in the following passage, taken from a "Farewell to India."

" Let me unclasp the book of love, and show how fair thou art
To such as leave—like me—their mark within a friendly heart ;
For, like the windharp answering each breeze that wanders by,
A tone of all the past is brought by each fond memory.

The jungle with its tortile tracks—the forest with its flowers—
The rough ravine, where craftily the lurking libbard cowers—
The Tigris' dark and dreaded den, beside the Nulla's bed,
The woods where elephants are found, 'neath graceful bamboos spread !

The topes of dark green tamarinds, full podded through each bough—
The fertile marsh, where fields of rice in emerald ridges grow—
And groves of mango, freighted well with globes of luscious taste—
And orange arbours, rich in fruits, by richer flowers embraced.

The tall Palmyra on the sand, a vegetable dome—
The feathery cocoa, with its nuts, and wine of silver foam—
The wild wood-apple's spicy leaves—the banyan's broad arcade,
Where holy mendicants with snakes divide the tent-like shade !

The Shuddock bowers, the Moorgra clumps, whose breath is like a draught—
The sombre Hindoo fane, whence floods of gummy incense waft—
The painted shrine, where Bramins kneel, and lay in reverence down,
Sweet powders, peacocks' plumes, rich oils, and many a floral crown !

The Moslem's haughtier place of prayer—the mosque, which gleams afar,
With many a clustering cupola—and many a white minar—
These swell the solemn symphony of the Muezzin's cry,
Who in the darkness of the night says, ' Fear not—God is nigh.'

I'll think of all!—The tombs lit up with lamps and lily buds—
The playful squirrel on the tree, the monkey in the woods—
The harmless lizard on the walls—the mongoose frisking by—
Oh, all—when I am far away—shall rise to Memory's eye!

'Tis ever thus, 'tis ever thus! the past is aye the best;
The absent spot is sweetest still—most loved the absent breast;
And there are some I leave behind, whom I may never see,
More dear to this sad heart of mine than others e'er can be!"

The annexed sonnet is still more exquisite.

POETRY.

"Where find ye Poetry?"—Go look abroad
Fare forth and meet it in each blade of grass,
In every bell of dew that, on the sod,
Makes for the butterflies a looking-glass;
In every sunbeam, and in every shade,
In the stream's murmur, and the wild bird's song;
In merry cricket's chirp the weeds among,
In sunny meadow, and in gloomy glade!
"Where find ye Poetry?"—The fertile earth
Is one fair volume, filled with thoughts sublime;
And he who worships Nature, and looks forth
With pondering spirit on the course of time,
Shall in each page find sweetest poetry—
Religion, Beauty, Truth, Sublimity!"

An Essay on the Rationale of Circumstantial Evidence; illustrated by Numerous Cases. By WILLIAM WILLS, Attorney-at-Law. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a sensible, plain, straightforward book, on one of the most important subjects that can be offered to the contemplation of an Englishman: and as all English citizens are liable to be called on to sit on juries, and weigh evidence, it ought to be studied by every one of them.

"The design of this essay has been to investigate the foundations of our faith in circumstantial evidence, to ascertain its limits and its just moral effect, and to illustrate and confirm the reasonableness of the practical rules which are established in order to prevent the unauthorised assumption of facts, and to secure to relevant facts their proper weight. It has been maintained that the persuasion which circumstantial evidence produces, in the abstract, is inherently of a difficult and inferior nature from that conviction which is the necessary consequence of direct credible evidence; that such evidence, although not invariably so, is often superior in proving power to the average strength of direct evidence; and that, under the qualifications which have been stated, it affords a secure ground for the most important judgments in cases where direct evidence is not to be obtained. It must, however, be conceded, that 'with the wisest laws, and with the most perfect administration of them, the innocent may sometimes be doomed to suffer the fate of the guilty; for it were vain to hope that from any human institution all error can be excluded.' But certainty has not always been attained even in those sciences which admit of demonstration; and still less ought unfailing assurance to be expected in investigations of moral and contingent truth. Nevertheless, these considerations ought not to produce unreasonable and indiscriminate scepticism: the legitimate consequence of such reflections is to inspire a salutary caution in the reception and estimate of circumstantial evidence, and to render the legislator especially cautious how he authorises, and the magistrate how he inflicts, punishment of a nature which admits of no reversal or mitigation. The golden words of Bacon are most apposite in relation to this important subject: 'If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end

in certainties.' It is indispensable to the very existence of society that the magistrate should found many of his determinations upon circumstantial evidence. But the difficulty or chance of uncertainty is not greater in such cases, than when the maxims of evidence and judgment are applied to other important subjects of philosophical and judicial inquiry. The line has never been defined which separates unsoundness of mind from malignity of heart; no chart has marked every sunken rock; and even the indications of the needle are liable to disturbing agencies, and cannot always save the mariner from shipwreck. Infallibility belongs not to man; and his strongest degree of moral assurance must ever be accompanied by the danger of mistake: but after just effect has been given to sound practical rules of evidence, there will remain no other source of uncertainty or fallacy than that general possibility of error, from which no conclusion of the human judgment, in relation to questions of contingent truth, can be exempt."

The design and object thus expressed by our author are worked out with great clearness and effect—the several positions, showing the frightful danger of trusting overmuch to circumstantial evidence, being explained and supported by the citation of criminal cases. In all, the cases referred to, amount to nearly two hundred. The following passage places in a forcible light the benefit of a very recent change in our criminal laws.

"An Englishman may apply to them with becoming pride the eulogium pronounced by a distinguished foreign lawyer, who declares that our higher courts of *civil* judicature generally, and with rare exception, present the image of the sanctity of a temple, where Truth and Justice seem to be enthroned, and to be personified in their decrees. The high characters of the judges for probity and intelligence, the popular institution of trial by jury, and the publicity of judicial proceedings, are generally efficient guarantees of impartiality. But it was a great discredit to our national character, that prior to the recent statute, 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 114, persons accused of offences of a higher degree than misdemeanors, with the exception of the particular crime of treason, were permitted only the partial assistance of counsel, who could not address the jury upon the facts and substantial merits of the case, however complicated in themselves, or penal in their consequences. The prohibition was the more unjust, because the counsel for the prosecution were under no such restraint; and our reports present many instances of eloquent and powerful addresses by accusing counsel, highly calculated, from the skilful selection, arrangement, and detail of minute circumstances and latent connexions, and from their argumentative and conjectural deductions, to produce the most prejudicial impressions. The injustice of this mode of proceeding was especially apparent in cases of accusation supported by circumstantial evidence. The institutions of society can justly supersede so much only of natural right as is inconsistent with general security: it is their prime and inestimable recommendation that they substitute the dominion of reason for that of force. The existence of a distinct legal order is found to be necessary in every country where commerce and intelligence have introduced complicated laws, and the diversified and intricate relations consequent upon a highly civilised state of society. It is related that when Lord Shaftesbury, the author of 'The Characteristics,' stood up to speak in the House of Commons on the bringing in of the bill for regulating trials in cases of high treason, one part of which allows counsel to the prisoner, he was so intimidated by the greatness of the auditory, that he lost his memory, and was totally unable to proceed. The House, after allowing him a little time for recollection, called loudly for him to go on, which he did in the following terms. 'If I, sir,' addressing himself to the Speaker, 'who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be, who without any assistance is pleading for his life, and under the apprehension of being deprived of it?'

"The object and the general effect of the institution of a separate professional order, is to place every member of the community, whatever his station or talents, upon a footing of equality in the assertion and defence of his civil rights. Every argument which proves the necessity and expediency, and therefore the right, of professional assistance in *other* cases, applies with incalculably greater weight to the case of criminal charges affecting the best interests of social man, especially where they are supported by a kind of evidence liable to so many fallacies as have been shown to apply to circumstantial evidence."

We feel it our bounden duty to recommend this work, and all sensible books of the like class, that have for their object the enlightening of the people as to the laws under which they live, and of which laws they themselves, as jurymen, are made, in a certain degree, the interpreters.

We are proud of our right of trial by jury—and justly so; but, until the mass of our countrymen be better educated, and have clearer notions about the weight of evidence, we shall only enjoy that blessing imperfectly. Much, we rejoice to see, is doing in this direction. Not long ago there was a most admirable lecture on the duties of jurymen delivered at the Mechanics' Institution!

Review of Home Enjoyments. A Poem.

The author of this little production appears to have approached the perils of publication with considerable fear and diffidence, judging from a most modestly written preface. The subject, we think, might have been made more of in the hands of an experienced writer; but the author may rest assured that it is a production most creditable to her taste and feeling, and giving promise of much higher performances. Some passages are full of poetical thought and graceful imagery, and might be quoted as evidences of the author's deep feeling for all that is beautiful in this "beautiful world."

Germany: the Spirit of her History, Literature, Social Condition, and National Economy; illustrated by reference to her Physical, Moral, and Political Statistics, and by Comparison with other Countries. By BRIDGET HAWKINS, M.D., OXON, F.R.S., &c. &c.

This is a very meritorious and useful work, containing much and most varied information, compressed in narrow compass. Few subjects can, in themselves, be more interesting. Next to his own country an Englishman should study Germany, yet until recently this great subject has been comparatively neglected; and of late years we have seen little more written upon it than what has appeared in hasty tours and sketches, not altogether without merit, but on the whole wonderfully deficient in solid information. We will permit Dr. Hawkins to explain the object of his present work.

"The object of the following work is to make a small contribution to that science, which, however little it may be cultivated, is only second in importance to one other—I mean the branch of knowledge which has at various times been designated political science, political philosophy, polity, and state economy. This is something quite distinct from, and, I venture to affirm, more interesting to society, than the limited study of political economy, which forms only a section of it, and which confines itself to the production and distribution of wealth. The science of state economy, on the other hand, however much it has been neglected in this country, includes the whole internal regulation of states, their resources, their composition, and their means of improvement. The country to which this volume is devoted has been often described by travellers of various tastes and talents, each working on his own peculiar plan, and pursuing his distinct path; but no work in our own language, and none with which I am acquainted in any other idiom, attempts to draw so comprehensive a picture of the entire land, or to afford, even within the limits of many volumes, so concentrated a view of its various features. The learned men, indeed, who spring so abundantly from that soil, have not neglected to portray, with the utmost minuteness, the country on which they cast so much lustre, but their labours are scattered over an extensive, and not always accessible ground. The eminent German writers who have illustrated the statistics, institutions, and geography of

their own country, will pardon the omissions as well as the commissions of this work, which derives nearly all that is most valuable in its composition from their researches. They will discern imperfections in many parts which will not be equally perceptible to other eyes ; but I am too well acquainted with their candour not to foresee that the desire which animates me of rendering justice to Germany, will insure on their part a liberal interpretation, if not a welcome. Although the subject is far from being exhausted in this volume, and is not even fully treated in all its parts, yet by most English readers it will be found sufficiently large, if not abundantly long. I am far from professing to present a geography or topography of Germany—but my endeavour is rather to point out all that is most remarkable and characteristic in that country ; all which distinguishes it from its neighbours ; all which connects it with the political, literary, and social state of mankind ; and all which marks its actual condition and prospects. Some readers will find a few things here which they did not expect, and others will look in vain for some objects which they hoped to discover. It was necessary to make a selection out of so vast a whole ; and I have often sought rather for that which is under the surface, and which is least current in the works of travellers and geographers, than for matters familiar to all, and readily available in other sources.

“ I shall be amply rewarded if this imperfect compilation should in any degree awaken the attention of Englishmen to a country which is allied to them by closer and more natural ties than any other section of Europe : to a people who harmonise with us in character, in many of their tastes, and in extraction ; and who are disposed to regard us with a more fraternal eye than any other, except, perhaps, the Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes. Our literature has in Germany found its warmest admirers and its ablest commentators ; and long habits of peace have generated towards us an alliance of the heart, not dependent on treaties, and not capable of being stifled by decrees.”

The book would not have been the worse for a *little more* liveliness and spirit, and a *little less* inflating and rounding of sentences ; but the book, on the whole, is a good book, and, as we have said before, a useful book.

A New Translation of the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights, known in England as the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, with copious Notes. By EDWARD WILLIAM LANE, Author of “Modern Egyptians.” Illustrated with many hundred Wood-cuts, engraved by the first Artists, after original Designs, by WILLIAM HARVEY.

This is, in all essentials, a most beautiful work—an honour to the English press and to English art. It is publishing in monthly parts, three of which—a very sufficient specimen to judge from—are now before us. We feel convinced that an attentive examination of them will satisfy and charm the most delicate and correct taste, and that wherever they are seen they will be bought. When completed, in three royal octavo volumes, the work will be a splendid addition to any library in the kingdom, and a complete treasure of oriental lore. The conception of such a book is so excellent, that we are only surprised that something of the sort should not have been undertaken long ago. But oriental scholars are not very numerous among us, and it required, besides, to do full justice to such a task, a perfect familiarity with the manners and customs of the East—a familiarity to be obtained only by a long residence and great diligence in observing and noticing minute things. Mr. Lane has shown, by his excellent work upon “The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians,” that he has all the requisites for such a task, and we are glad that, after being so long delayed, the work should have fallen into such competent hands. That rich fund of narrative, the “Arabian Nights’ Entertainments,” has delighted all of us from our childhood upwards, notwithstanding its numerous and glaring imperfections ; and perhaps no book in the language

—scarcely excepting even “Robinson Crusoe” or the “Pilgrim’s Progress,” or the “Vicar of Wakefield,”—has been so generally read as the loose translation of the bad French translation of M. Galland; *for such, and none other, is the book that has annually commanded a sale of many thousand copies, and that has gone through an almost infinite variety of editions.* We cannot better explain the nature of the present undertaking than by quoting Mr. Lane’s own words—giving to our readers a conscientious assurance that, as far as it has proceeded, the work contains all that is here proposed, and something more.

“In preparing to offer to the English reader an entirely new version of the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights, it is one of the chief objects of the translator to render these enchanting fictions as interesting to persons of mature age and education as they have hitherto been to the young, and to do this without divesting them of those attractions which have chiefly recommended them to the latter. The version which has so long amused us, not made immediately from the original Arabic, but through the medium of a French translation, is extremely loose, and abounds with such errors as greatly detract from the most valuable quality of the work, which is that of presenting a series of most faithful and minutely detailed pictures of the manners and customs of the Arabs. Deceived by the vague nature of this translation, travellers in Persia, Turkey, and India, have often fancied that the Arabian Tales describe the particular manners of the natives of these countries; but no one who has read the original work, having an intimate acquaintance with the Arabs, can be of this opinion: it is in Arabian countries, and particularly in Egypt, that we see the people, the dresses, and the buildings which it describes, in almost every case, even when the scene is laid in Persia, in India, or in China. Where Arabian manners and customs exist in the most refined state, *there* should the person who would translate these tales prepare himself for the task. This is the case, not within the proper limits of Arabia, but in Cairo; as it was when the ‘Tales of a Thousand and One Nights’ were composed or compiled. Since the downfall of the Arab empire of Baghhdád, Cairo has been the chief of Arabian cities: its Memlook Sultáns, introduced into Egypt in their youth, naturally adopted, to a great degree, its manners, which the Osmánlee Turks in later days have but little altered.

“The author of ‘The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians’ is engaged in translating the whole of the original work, with the exception of such portions as he deems uninteresting, *or on any account objectionable*, from a copy revised, corrected, and illustrated with marginal and other notes, in Arabic, by a person whom he thinks he may pronounce the first philologist of the first Arab college of the present day, the sheykh Mohammad ‘Eiyád Et-Tantáwee, a professor of the great mosque El-Azhar. Here he should mention, that the poetry must generally be omitted, its usual chief merit consisting in the use of paranomasia and other figures which render it untranslatable. The original work being designed solely for the entertainment of Arabs, copious notes will be added to the translation, to render it more intelligible and agreeable to the English reader. These notes will of course greatly vary in number and extent in different portions of the work; some will extend to the length of several pages. In them the translator will be enabled to show, by extracts from esteemed Arabic histories and scientific treatises, chiefly drawn from manuscripts in his possession, as well as by assertions or anecdotes that he had heard, or conduct that he has witnessed during his intercourse with Arabs, that the most extravagant relations in the work are not in general regarded, even by the educated classes of this people, as of an incredible nature. This is a point which he deems of much importance, to set the work in its proper light before his countrymen. He has resided in a land where genii are still firmly believed to obey the summons of the magician or the owner of a talisman, and to act in occurrences of every day; and he has listened to stories of their deeds related by persons of the highest respectability, and by some who would not condescend to read the ‘Tales of a Thousand and One Nights,’ merely because they are fictions.”

“The engravings, which will be numerously interspersed in the translation, will considerably assist to explain both the text and the notes; and to insure their accuracy, to the utmost of his ability, with respect to costume, architecture, and scenery, the translator will supply the artist with dresses and other requisite materials, and

will be allowed to suggest any corrections that he may find necessary, without fettering his imagination, which, judging from the progress already made in the designs, promises to make the pictorial embellishments of the work fully correspond with the rich variety of its descriptions."

The illustrations are most exquisite, and go to place Mr. Harvey still higher than he has hitherto stood. He is indisputably the first of book illustrators! We do not believe that there is a living artist in England, or in all Europe, that could equal some of these little gems! In our eyes their effect is wonderfully heightened by their perfect truth and accuracy in costume, and all the accessories. All the things of the sort that we have hitherto seen in England are wofully deficient in these essentials. Indeed, in books, as on the stage, we never saw a Turk dressed like a Turk—an eastern house look like an eastern house, or a mosque like what a mosque really is. In point of costume, people seem to have considered the work done when they clapped a huge turban on the head, (in a manner in which no turban was ever worn in the East,) a pair of *very broad* breeches on the nether-man, and a pair of yellow boots ("Oh! how unlike the true!") upon the legs. The poor ladies were still worse off; and our painters and designers scarcely more correct than the property-men, or whatever they call their dressing-artists, at the play-houses. In the more imaginative parts of the illustrations, Mr. Harvey shows the feeling and spirit of a true poet. His giants are amazingly grand and truculent—his Genii (we cannot, for our lives, call them Jinn, and Jinnee, as Mr. Lane does, and *correctly*, for that matter) are exquisitely light and aerial, the very creatures of the eastern imagination—the delicate forms that still glide by moonlight in the eyes of the half-dreaming sultanas of the "Golden orient." The effect of these choice designs will be strong and delightful in the extreme upon the minds of all travellers who have wandered where

• • "They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid ;"

or who have breasted the broad Hellespont, and gone upwards, by old Stamboul, where

• • • • "The Pontick sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont."

They have carried our own mind back to many a glorious and never-to-be-forgotten scene. We have been again in the clime of the East—in the land of the sun—among the tall cypresses, and the pale marble tombs; and grateful are we to the magic of the artist's pencil that transported us thither.

Like children, we always look at the pictures first; but it is time to say a few words about the literary part of this rare book. Here the only fault we can possibly find is touching a somewhat pedantic and unnecessary changing of the orthography of numerous oriental words—words that have become thoroughly naturalised in their old shapes. The genii of our childhood have (as we have remarked) been changed into "jinn," the viziers into "Wezeers," and such alterations have been made in Schariar, Scheherazade, Dinarzade, and other "household words," that we scarcely know our old friends under their new names. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Lane's orthography is strictly correct—at least with reference to Arabic, for in Turkish, and we believe in Persian, it will not hold—but we are occasionally distressed by this sort of spelling, and cannot help regretting his meddling with words which have become almost as English as the terms "ghost," "king," "emperor," "minister." In a

little time, however, the ear and eye may become accustomed to what is now a startling and jarring novelty. With this little bark our cabil ends; and we have nothing left to do but to bestow warm and unqualified praise. The translation is deliciously quaint, and spirited, and *oriental*, having what we consider to be the true character and essence of eastern idiom and eastern story-telling—a character in which the old version of the “Arabian Nights” was entirely deficient—as well it might be, considering the dapper-dandy language, that “monotony in wire,” from which it was taken. What would an Englishman think of reading Homer in a translation of Madame Dacier’s *mis*-translation of

“The blind old man of Scio’s rocky isle?”

We regret that we have not room for an extract, but let our readers turn to the story of the Fisherman, and they will feel the perfect justness of our praise. The notes are numerous and highly valuable—more valuable, indeed, than anything we have read about the laws, the religion, the superstitions, the manners and customs of the Mahomedans, with the single exception of the elaborate work of Muradjea d’Ohsson. The reader will derive a better notion of the East out of this book, taking text and notes together, than would be furnished him by the perusal of the thousand and one books of travel that have recently appeared at London and Paris.

Guards, Hussars, and Infantry; or, Adventures of Harry Austin. By AN OFFICER.

We should fancy that most of the scenes in this story are transcripts from real life. At all events they have an air of great truth and reality. Many of them are sufficiently stirring and exciting, and the narrative by which they are connected is of no common interest. From the day when Master Harry Austin leaves Eton school to enter the army, down to the battle of Vittoria, his adventures and doings seldom fail of interesting or amusing the reader. In several respects we have perused the book with a feeling of satisfaction and gratulation—the hard drinking scenes and the practical jokes, which we know not to be overcharged, have within these last twenty or twenty-five years disappeared from the British army, which they disgraced.

Summary of Works that we have received, of which we have no space to make a lengthened notice.

Religio Medici: to which is added Hydriotaphia, or Urn-Burial, a Discourse on Sepulchral Urns. By SIR THOMAS BROWNE, M.D., of Norwich.—This is another excellent volume of the masterpieces of English prose literature in course of publication, by Mr. Rickerby, under the editorship of Mr. St. John, whose notes and preliminary discourses are in general judicious and satisfactory. Like other books in the same series, the “Religio Medici” is more frequently spoken of than read. A cheap neat edition of this kind will tend to make it better known, and it merits the careful study of all reflecting persons, and of all who love the simple sinewy idiomatic words of the good old English.

The Popular Encyclopedia. Volume the Sixth.—This cheap and useful work is rapidly approaching its completion. The last volume (the sixth) goes nearly through the letter S. The mass of the matter taken from the German Cyclopaedia, called Conversation Lexicon, is exceedingly good; but we cannot say much in praise of some of the additions and new contributions made at home.

The Dramatic Works of William Shakspeare, with Remarks on his Life and Writings. By THOMAS CAMPBELL.—This is a plain, compact, and graceful edition of Shakspeare in one volume; and if the editor had done his part as well as the printer and publisher have done theirs, it would be a most valuable book. But Mr. Campbell, who could have done wonderfully fine things, has, in fact, done little or nothing. We trust, however, that Mr. Moxon will find his account in the beauty and cheapness of this edition. The type, though small, is admirably clear; and there are many persons who will like the book the better for the total absence of marginal notes. There is a tolerably copious glossary, with an index at the end of the volume.

A Narrative of the Treatment experienced by a Gentleman during a state of Mental Derangement, designed to explain the Causes and the Nature of Insanity, and to expose the injudicious conduct pursued towards many unfortunate sufferers from that calamity.—This is a startling book, and if true and genuine, and written in a perfectly sound state of mind, it demands attention more than anything we have seen of late. The author wishes “to stir up an intelligent and active sympathy in behalf of the most wretched, the most oppressed, the most helpless of mankind, by proving with how much needless tyranny they are treated—and this in mockery—by men who pretend indeed their cure, but who are, in reality, their tormentors and destroyers.” The cases of cruelty recorded in the narrative have filled us with horror! Are they really true?

Deafness; or Causes, Prevention, and Cure, with a familiar description of the Structure, Function, and Diseases of the Ear, illustrated with Cases. By JOHN STEVENSON, Esq.—An excellent treatise.

Bennet's Carpenter's and Joiner's Pocket Directory.—*The Bricklayers, Plasterer's, Stonemason's, and Slater's Pocket Directory.*—Contain much useful information in a cheap form, applicable to the trades here enumerated.

The State of the Science of Political Economy. By MR. ATKINSON.—Brief and good.

Wilson's Tales of the Borders, part 46th—This cheap periodical continues to be supported with remarkable spirit.

Milton, et la Poésie épique; Cours professé à l'Athénée Royale de Paris. Par M. RAYMOND DE VERICOUR.—A praiseworthy and ingenious work, calculated to make our French neighbours acquainted with the greatest of our poets after Shakspeare.

Scripture Studies. The Creation—the Christian Scheme—the Inner Sense. By the Rev. WILLIAM HILL TUCKER, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Learned and yet lucid, and of easy intelligence. A good book for families and young people.

An Introduction to the Study of Animal Magnetism. By the BARON DUPOTET DE SENNEVOY.—Her Gracious Majesty's Coronation (how great things act upon small!) has so curtailed our printing and publishing month, that we have found no time to examine this very curious book, in which the doctrines of animal magnetism (now, it appears, revived, both on the Continent and in England,) are expounded by a fervid believer in them and popular demonstrator of them. Our faith is small, but the work merits attention, and we will return to it next month.

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. W. HARNESS, A.M., Minister of Regent Square Parochial Chapel, St. Pancras.—We rejoice to see a second edition of this, the excellent work of an able, amiable, and truly excellent man. The sermons, one and all, are admirably calculated to be read aloud in private families, and for that purpose we most warmly recommend them.

Principles of Political Economy, or the Laws of Production and Distribution of Wealth. By H. C. CAREY.—This appears to be an able book on a difficult subject, less pedantic and overbearing than political economy works usually are. The author is an American, and the work seems to have been published, simultaneously, in London and Philadelphia.

Coronation Medal.—Messrs. Griffin and Hyams have just issued a Medal commemorative of the Coronation. The execution appears to be good, and the likeness striking. On the reverse is embossed the Royal Procession. We have no doubt that a considerable demand will be found for this beautiful production.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Railroadiana. First Series. "London and Birmingham Railway." 12mo. 5s.
Six Years in the Bush, or Extracts from the Journal of a Settler in Upper Canada. 12mo. 3s.
The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as displayed in the Animal Creation. By C. M. Burnett. 8vo. 15s.
Memoirs of Henry the Fifth. By J. E. Tyler. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.
Misfortunes of the Dauphin, Son of Louis XVI. Translated by C. G. Perceval. 8vo. 15s.
Martin's, (M.) History, Antiquities, &c. of Eastern India. Vol. II. 8vo. 30s.
The Prayers of the Church. "Reflections on the Liturgy." Fc. 4s. 6d.
Spiritual Life Delineated. By the Rev. T. Watson. 12mo. 6s.
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Memorials of Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter. 8vo. 6s.
The Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hanmer. 8vo. 14s.
The Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with Life. By Thomas Campbell. 8vo. 20s.
Rogers' Italy. 4to. 2l. 2s.; India proofs, 3l. 3s.
A Pedestrian's Tour through North Wales. By G. J. Bennett. 8vo. 18s.
The Bench and the Bar. Second Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
Illustrations of British History. By E. Lodge. New Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.
The Rose Fancier's Manual. By Mrs. Gore. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Arnold's Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
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Saunders's Political Reformers. Vol. I. Imp. 8vo. 20s., folio 50s.
Narrative of the Treatment of a Gentleman during his Insanity. 8vo. 8s.
Adèle, a Tale of France. By Miss E. Rundall. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Pilkington's Peculiar Providence of God. New Edition. 12mo. 5s.
The Summer Tourist's Pocket Companion. No. I. "The Rhine." 18mo. 2s.
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Wyld's London and Birmingham Railway Guide. 18mo. 3s.
Elisha. Part I. By Dr. Krummacher. 12mo. 4s.
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Questions and Answers on the Parables. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
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The Man about Town. By C. Webbe. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
Edinburgh Cabinet Novels. Vol. I. Part I. "The Medicaster." 12mo. 2s.
Genealogical Chart of the Queen's Descent. 2s. 6d.
The Botanist. Vol. I. 4to. 20s., large paper 32s.
The British Aviary and Bird-Keeper's Companion. Fcap. 2s. 6d.
The Village Flower. By Jane Strickland. Square. 1s. 6d.
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 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated; and Life of Bunyan. By J. Conder. 8vo. 21s.
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 H. W. Lovett on the Revelation of St. John. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s.
 A View of the Silver Coinage of Great Britain. By George Marshall. Royal 8vo. 12s., interleaved, 16s.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The new Work, "TALES OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES," lately announced, will be published speedily. We understand it is the first production of a gentleman of high literary talent.

The completion of Mrs. Jameson's new Work, "WINTER STUDIES AND SUMMER RAMBLES," will be postponed till August.

The publication of Mr. Bagster's valuable work on "THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES" will take place in a day or two.

Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. Edited from the Original Manuscripts in the British Museum, and the Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Vienna. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo., Cutch; or Random Sketches taken during a Residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interspersed with Legends and Traditions, and illustrated by Original Drawings.

Nearly ready, The Secrets of Freemasonry Revealed: being an Authentic Disclosure of the Oaths, Ceremonies, Signs, and Secret Proceedings of Initiated Freemasons, with Illustrative Plates.

Correspondence of William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham. Edited by the Executors of his Son, John, Earl of Chatham. Vol. I. 8vo.

An Authentic Narrative of the Perils and Escape of Her Majesty's Ship Terror, after having been inclosed for more than Twelve Months in the Ice of Hudson's Strait and Fox's Channel. By Captain Back, R.N. With numerous Views, drawn on the Spot by Captain Smith, illustrating the Dangerous Situation of the Vessel. 8vo.

Elements of Geography; for the Use of Beginners. By Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., author of the "Principles of Geology." With numerous Views and Diagrams, Explanatory and Illustrative, and Figures of Fossils. 1 vol. 12mo.

History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. By Lord Mahon. Vol. III. (which completes the work) 8vo.

Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindostan and the Panjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir, in Peshawar, Kabal, Kunduz, and Bokhara. By Mr. William Moorcroft and Mr. George Trebeck. Prepared for the Press from Original Journals and Correspondence, by Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A. F.R.S. 2 vols., 8vo., with an elaborate Map by John Arrowsmith, and Plates.—Ready.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

OUR accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather encouraging. By the last mails from New York we learn that the questions which have so long affected the currency there, and on which such different opinions have prevailed, are set at rest. Great expectations are entertained of the beneficial results of this. London is now the focus of attraction on account of the Coronation. We are much pleased to find everything has been done to render this splendid ceremony as advantageous as possible to British manufactures.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

On Saturday, 23d of June.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 205 one-quarter to three-quarters.—Consols, for the opening, 95 to one-eighth.—Three per Cent. reduced, 94.—Three and a Half per Cent., reduced, 101 one-quarter.—Exchequer Bills, 69s. to 71s. prem.—India Stock, 270 to 1.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New Five per Cent. 36 to one-fourth.—Dutch, Two and a Half per Cent., 54 three-fourths to 5.—Dutch, Five per Cent., 100 three-quarters to 101.—Spanish Active Bonds, 21 five-eighths to seven-eighths.

MONEY MARKET REPORT. June 23.—The funds remain without alteration; Consols for the opening, 95 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; India Stock, 270 to 1; Exchequer-bills, 69s. to 71s. premium.

The Peninsular securities were heavy; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 36 to $\frac{1}{2}$, the 3 per Cents., 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. A rather marked depression occurred in Spanish American stocks, Mexican having receded to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; Colombian, to 26 to 27. Brazilian were 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80; Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, the 5 per Cents., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101.

The Railway share-market was dull, but Great Western again improved slightly, and left off at 20 to 21 premium. Manchester and Birmingham were $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Midland, 4 to 5. Brighton, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium. British Iron, 10 per share. The Asphaltes were more dealt in, and prices rather better. Claridge's were 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; British, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 premium; Liverpool, $\frac{1}{2}$ discount to par; Bastenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM MAY 22, TO JUNE 15, 1838, INCLUSIVE.

May 22.—J. H. Reynolds, Great Marlborough Street, Oxford Street, money scrivener.—J. Fairmaner, Red Lion Yard, Tottenham Court Road, livery-stable keeper.—J. E. Dowell, Fore Street, Cripplegate, straw plait dealer.—G. Lansly, Lodgershall, Wiltshire, blacksmith.—J. Mason, Boston, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.—J. Scholes, Manchester, calico printer.—E. D. Paddicombe, Silverton, Devonshire, surgeon.

May 25.—J. Sonter, Exeter, St. Luke's, builder.—W. Kempton, Smith Street, Northampton square, goldsmith.—T. Clift, Garlic Hill, chemist.—R. T. Latham, Andover, Southampton, surgeon.—W. Maddick, jun., Manchester, drysalter.—S. Long, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.—R. Crowther, Birmingham, builder.

May 29.—S. G. Beamish, Manor Place, Walworth, lime-stone dealer.—A. More, Old Broad Street, merchant.—J. Wade, Plymouth, grocer.—F. Wyatt, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, upholsterer.—J. Abell, Gloucester, money scrivener.—J. Chesworth, Liverpool, innkeeper.—S. Chifney, Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, horse dealer.—J. N. Andrews, Northampton, corn dealer.—C. Dransfield, Emley Wood House, Emley, Yorkshire, card maker.—W. Dawson, S. Galloway, S. Moorhouse, W. Jowett, and J. Nunweek, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners.

June 1.—J. Brown, Clifton Street, Finsbury Square, tailor.—B. Francis, Doctors' Commons, tavern keeper.—R. W. Holt, Manchester, calico printer.—C. Webb, Lichfield, maltster.—S. Pitchforth, Brighouse, Yorkshire, wood sawyer.—C. Dransfield, Emley Wood House, Yorkshire, card maker.—J. Roberts, Sheffield, victualler.—J. Applegate, Littlehampton, Sussex, merchant.

June 5.—S. Charlesworth, Shoreditch, grocer.—J. Humphries, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, victualler.—G. P. Sharp, Gloucester, marble mason.—T. M. West, Witheridge Hill, Rotherfield Grays, Oxfordshire, shopkeeper.—J. Bond, junior, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, Devonshire, cooper.—S. and J. Williams, Man-

chester, leather manufacturers.—G. Tonks, sen., S. and G. Tonks, jun., Birmingham, lamp manufacturers.—W. Attwood, Lewes, Sussex, watch and clock maker.—D. Davies, Manchester, victualler.—J. H. Bazley, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.—J. James, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wine merchant.—J. Prosser, Montpellier, Villas, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, timber merchant.—B. Priestley, Welton, Lincolnshire, farmer.

June 8.—T. Brettell, Rupert Street, Haymarket, printer.—S. Hoadley, New Broad Street, coach maker.—H. Baker, Lower Street, Islington, butcher.—S. Musgrave and W. Quelch, Reading, Berkshire, auctioneers.—T. Milward, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. W. and D. S. Wilmot, Bristol, glass-cutters.

June 12.—J. Allen, Great Coggeshall, Essex, tanner.—C. Allen, Eleworth, brick-maker.—J. Telford, Star Court, Bread Street, Cheapside.—T. Cox, Northampton, inn-keeper.—W. Whitmore, Stockport, Cheshire, watch-manufacturer.—J. Watson, Crawford Street, linen-draper.—C. Thomas, City, merchant.—A. Hellié, Leamington Priors, bootmaker.—J. Silk, Birmingham, steel-pen manufacturer.—S. Nunn, Rickn II Superior, Suffolk, hay-merchant.—J. Clark, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Bray, Manchester, cotton-yarn dealer.—H. Knowles, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, druggist.

June 15.—T. Elliot, Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, tailor.—T. Hamper, Church Lane, Whitechapel, isinglass dealer.—J. Chapman, Egham Hill, Surrey, butcher.—R. Peake, Orange Tree Tavern, George Street, New Road, licensed victualler.—T. Rogers, Gloucester Terrace, New Road, Mile End Old Town, bill broker.—J. Ditton, Mare Street, Hackney, cheesemonger.—G. Foster, Bicester, Oxfordshire, licensed victualler.—W. Worth and H. Worth, Totness, Devonshire, linendrapers.—B. Downey, Cheltenham, linendraper.—E. Astin, Ashley, Staffordshire, maltster.—S. H. Cooke, South Molton, Devonshire, shopkeeper.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The mode of keeping these registries is as follows:—At Edmonton the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the barometer and thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1838.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches.	Prevailing Weather.
May					
23	58-41	29.77-29.69	S.W.	.05	Generally overcast.
24	57-45	29.90-29.81	N. b. W.	.0625	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
25	63-44	29.94 Stat.	N.E.		Generally cloudy.
26	60-43	30.01-29.99	N.E.		Afternoon clear, otherwise cloudy.
27	59-35	29.95-29.75	N.E.		Morning cloudy, otherwise clear.
28	63-43	29.67-29.65	N.E.	.05	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
29	66-40	29.65-29.59	S.W.	.1125	Generally clear.
30	68-49	29.77-29.71	S.W.		Generally clear. [der accomp. with rain.
31	71-45	29.84-29.81	W. b. S.		Generally clear, except the evening, distant thun- [with rain, in the afternoon.
June					
1	60-44	29.87-29.86	N.W.	.0125	Morn. clear, otherwise cloudy, thunder, accomp.
2	68-50	29.78-29.73	S.W.	.65	Generally clear, except the morning.
3	67-44	29.73-29.71	S.W.		Generally cloudy.
4	67-48	29.71-29.67	W. b. S.		Generally clear, rain at times. [morning.
5	59-39	29.87-29.81	N.	.1	Aftern. clear, otherwise cloudy, thund. during the
6	60-44	30.05-29.94	N. b. E.	.15	Evening clear, otherwise cloudy, with rain.
7	63-38	30.11-30.08	N.		Generally clear.
8	62-34	30.16-30.13	N.		Generally clear.
9	65-32	30.15-29.98	S.W.		Generally cloudy, except the afternoon.
10	63-44	29.78-29.60	S.W.		Cloudy, rain in the evening.
11	61-49	29.52-29.50	E.	.325	Cloudy, frequent showers of rain during the day.
12	63-50	29.57-29.52	S.E.	.175	Morn. cloudy, with dist. thunder acc. with rain,
13	62-42	29.62 Stat.	N. & W. b. N.		Morning cloudy, otherwise clear. [otherw. clear.
14	63-48	29.68-29.64	S.W.		Cloudy, rain at times.
15	66-52	29.70-29.67	S.	.025	Cloudy, a very heavy shower of rain in the aftern.
16	72-50	29.76-29.71	S.W.	.0375	Generally cloudy.
17	72-58	29.81-29.80	S.W.	.15	Generally clear, except the morning, rain fell.
*18	71-57	29.62-29.55	S. b. E.	.0375	Generally cloudy, thunder and lightning in morn.
19	69-51	29.80-29.72	S.W.	.2	Generally clear, a little rain in the afternoon.
20	63-52	29.78-29.64	S.W.	.2	Cloudy, raining frequently during the day.
21	68-56	29.62 29.50	S.W.	.075	Aftern. clear, otherwise cloudy, rain in the morn.
22	67-52	29.87-29.74	S.W.		Generally clear.

* A very heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, passed from the south to the north on the morning of the 18th.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NEW PATENTS.

J. P. Reid, Power Loom Manufacturer, and T. Johnson, Mechanic, for certain improvements in preparing yarn or thread by machinery suitable for warps in preparation for weaving in looms. April 28th, 6 months.

J. J. O. Taylor, of Gracechurch Street, in the city of London, Machinist, for an improved mode of propelling ships and other vessels on water. May 1st, 6 months.

M. Berry, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Patent Agent, for a new and improved method or process of alloying metals by cementation, particularly applicable to the preservation of copper, wrought, or cast-iron, and other metals, and thereby operating a change in the appearance of their surface, and giving them more brilliancy. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 3rd, 6 months.

J. Ball, of Finsbury Circus, Middlesex, Merchant, for improvements in carriages. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 3rd, 6 months.

E. Cobbold, of Long Melford, Somersetshire, Clerk, Master of Arts, for certain improvements in the manufacturing of gas, for affording light and heat, and in the application of certain products thereof to useful purposes. May 5th, 6 months.

E. Shaw, of Fenchurch Street, in the city of London, Stationer, for improvements in the manufacture of paper and paper boards. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 5th, 6 months.

T. Joyce, of Camberwell New Road, Surrey, Gardener, for certain improved modes of applying prepared fuel to the purposes of generating steam and evaporating fluids. May 5th, 6 months.

P. A. Lecomte de Fontainemoreau, of Charles Street, City Road, Middlesex, for an improved method of preventing the oxidation of metals. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 5th, 6 months.

W. Gossage, of Stoke Prior, Worcester, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid. May 8th, 6 months.

W. H. James, late of Birmingham, and now of London, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in machines or apparatus for weighing substances or fluids, and for certain additions thereunto applied to other purposes. May 10th, 6 months.

W. Croft, of Radford, Nottinghamshire, Machine Maker, for improvements in the manufacture of lace. May 8th, 6 months.

M. Berry, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Patent Agent, for a new or improved method of applying certain textile and exotic plants as substitutes in various cases for flax, hemp, cotton, or silk. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 14th, 6 months.

J. F. I. Caplin, of Portland Street, Middlesex, Artist, for improvements in stays or corsets, and other parts of the dress where lacing is employed, and in instruments for measuring for corsets or stays, and for the bodies of dresses. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 14th, 6 months.

A. Happey, of Basing Lane, London, Gentleman, for a new and improved method of extracting tar and bitumen from all matters which contain those substances, or either of them. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 14th, 6 months.

T. Mellodew, of Wallshaw Cottage, near Oldham, Lancashire, Mechanic, for certain improvements in looms for weaving various kinds of cloth. May 15th, 6 months.

J. V. Desgrand, of Sise Lane, in the city of London, Merchant, for a certain new pulpy product, or materials to be used in manufacturing paper and pasteboard, prepared from certain substances not hitherto used for such purposes. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 15th, 6 months.

F. Thorpe, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, Flax Spinner, for certain improvements in machinery, or apparatus, for heckling, preparing, or dressing, hemp, flax, and other such like fibrous materials. May 15th, 6 months.

D. Stead, of Great Winchester Street, in the City of London, Merchant, for making or paving public streets and highways, and public and private roads, courts, and bridges, with timber, or wooden blocks. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 19th, 4 months.

S. Seaward, of the Canal Iron Works, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex, for certain improvements in steam-engines. May 21st, 6 months.

A. Applegath, of Crayford, Kent, Calico Printer, for improvements in apparatus for block-printing. May 22nd, 6 months.

H. Adecock, of Liverpool, Lancashire, for improvements in raising water from mines, and other deep places, or from a lower level to a higher, which improvements are applicable to raising liquids generally, and to other purposes. May 22nd, 6 months.

J. Ratcliff, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Lamp Manufacturer, for improvements in lamps. May 22nd, 6 months.

R. Martineau, of Birmingham, and B. Smith, of the same place, Cock Founders, for improvements in cocks for drawing off liquids. May 24th, 6 months.

J. Radcliffe, of Stockford, Cheshire, Machine Maker, for a new method of removing the fly, droppings, waste, and other matters, which, being separated from the material, fall below the cylinders and beaters in the respective processes of carding, willowing, devilling, batting, blowing, scutching, opening, or mixing, of cotton, wool, silk, flax, wool, or any other fibrous material or substance. May 24th, 6 months.

C. Searle, of Fitzroy Street, London, Middlesex, for a new description of aerated water or waters, and which method of aerating is applicable also to other fluids. May 24th, 6 months.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—JUNE, 1838.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 21.—Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish Poor Law Bill.—The Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst were in favour of the second reading, in the hope and belief that extensive amendments would be made in committee.—The Marquess of Londonderry was so strongly opposed to the measure that he moved the postponement of the second reading for six months.—Lord Brougham strongly opposed the Bill.—After a few words from the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne replied, and the House divided—for the second reading, 149; against it, 20.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

May 22.—Many petitions were presented for the immediate abolition of the negro apprenticeship system.—The Marquess of Londonderry presented a petition from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the late British Legion in the service of Spain, complaining of the injustice due to them, and praying their Lordships' attention to the subject, and withdrew the notice of motion he had previously given on the subject of Spanish affairs, with a view to fix a future time for it, the day already appointed being one on which the House would not sit.—On the motion of Lord Glenelg, the Natives of India Protection Bill was read a second time.—The Custody of Insane Persons Bill was reported with amendments, and the third reading fixed for Friday, to which day their Lordships adjourned.

May 25.—The Marquess of Londonderry fixed the 4th of June for his motion on the affairs of Spain; and gave notice that on Monday next he would present a petition, numerously signed by tradesmen in London and Westminster, praying for the postponement of the Coronation.—The Bishop of Exeter then proceeded at great length to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, on the subject of what is called the “national” system of education in Ireland. “1st. That it appears that the system of National Education in Ireland has failed to attain the objects which are stated in a letter, dated Oct. 1831, written by Mr. Stanley, now Lord Stanley, to the Duke of Leinster, especially as to uniting Roman Catholics and Protestants in the same schools.—2nd. That the working of the system has tended to the undue encouragement of the Roman Catholic and discouragement of the Protestant religion in Ireland.—3d. That the modifications recommended in the fourth report have not been found adequate to prevent or mitigate the evils complained of.”—The Marquess of Lansdowne opposed the motion.—The Duke of Wellington admitted the correctness of much of the representation of the Bishop of Exeter, but that, as the system had been commenced, it ought not to be impeded, and that the government should be urged to see realised the original intention of the grant. His grace moved as an amendment that the House proceed to the orders of the day. Many noble lords took part in the discussion; which was at length concluded by a division, in which the numbers were—for the Bishop of Exeter's resolutions, 26; for proceeding to the other orders of the day, 71.

May 28.—The Marquess of Londonderry presented a petition from the tradesmen and others of London and Westminster, agreed to at a meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 14th of May, praying that the approaching Coronation might be conducted on a scale of grandeur befitting this great country, and that the ceremony might be postponed until the 1st of August.—On the Order of the Day having been read for going into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, the Earl of Roden moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months.—A discussion followed, in which the Duke of Wellington urged that the committee was precisely the place in which conflicting opinions ought to be argued. The amendment was unintelligible, as every Noble Lord who had spoken had expressed a wish that some Poor Law Bill for Ireland should be brought under their Lordships' consideration.—At length the Earl of Roden withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee.—A good deal of discussion then took place on the order in which the clauses should be taken; when it was decided—by a majority of 101 to 4—that the clauses up to 40 inclusive should be postponed, and the forty-first clause proceeded with. The point involved in this division of the Bill is, whether relief shall be extended to able-bodied paupers or not.—The debate on this clause was finally adjourned at one o'clock till Thursday next, until which day their Lordships adjourned.

May 31.—The Bishop of London moved the second reading of the Churches (Corporation) Patronage Bill, which had the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the sanction of the Law Officers of the Crown. The motion was agreed to.—The discussion on the Irish Poor Law Bill was then resumed in Committee on Lord Fitzwilliam's first amendment to the 41st clause, that the word "poorhouse" be substituted for "workhouse." Many noble lords spoke on the subject. The Duke of Wellington observed that the House ought, by the measure which they enacted, to create such a state of things as would give the landlords an inducement to effect a better management of their property, to pay increased attention to the condition of the people on their estates, and to take other steps alike beneficial and useful. If they succeeded in effecting this, then, indeed, he thought that the measure would be one of great advantage to that country as well as to England.—The discussion occupied the Committee until half-past one o'clock on Friday morning, when, on a division taking place, the numbers for the amendment were 41—against it, 107.—Immediately before the division, the Earl of Winchilsea inquired of Lord Melbourne if he had heard of an alarming riot that had just occurred at Canterbury, in which a lieutenant of the 45th Regiment had been killed, with some eighteen or twenty other persons, and Captain Montgomery, of the same regiment, severely wounded?—Lord Melbourne said he had not yet received such accounts, but a messenger, he understood, was at that moment waiting for him.

June 1.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord Winchilsea put a question to Lord Melbourne relative to the liberation of the so-called Sir William Courtenay from the lunatic asylum in which he had been confined.—Lord Melbourne replied, that the person alluded to had been convicted of gross perjury in a case connected with smuggling, and on the ground of his insanity had been confined in a lunatic asylum. After considerable detention there, he was released, but with the understanding that his friends would take care of him, and not allow him to continue in that wild career on which he had entered. He (Lord Melbourne) had no doubt that his noble friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department would not only not refuse, but would be very ready to produce any communications made to his department on which that release had been founded.—The House went into Committee *pro forma* on the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, as amended by the select committee to which the measure had been referred. The House having resumed, the Bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday.—Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that on the 16th instant he would move the second reading of the Custody of Infants Bill.—The House adjourned till Thursday next.

June 7.—After the presentation of some miscellaneous petitions, Lord Brougham moved for copies of the correspondence which took place with the Home Secretary previous to the remission of the sentence and the liberation of the person calling himself Sir William Courtenay.—Viscount Melbourne said that he was extremely anxious that all documents connected with this unfortunate transaction should be laid on the table, and communicated to the House. But it was to be recollected that the person to whom in this case mercy was extended, had never before been guilty of any act of violence, of manslaughter, or assault, although he had committed some very extravagant acts.—The House then went into Committee on the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill. An amendment proposed by the Duke of Wellington was adopted, to the effect that such destitute persons as by reason of old age, blindness, lameness, or other infirmity, may not be able to work, shall have a claim to relief prior to that of the able-bodied poor.—Several other important amendments were also adopted on the motion of the Noble Duke.—The Bishop of Exeter moved amendments, which were adopted, to prevent Roman Catholic Bishops from exercising power over the priests with respect to their attendance at the workhouse, and to provide that the clergy of any persuasion should not give instruction to persons in the workhouse in the same room in which individuals of another persuasion were present.—Amendment, proposed by Lord Fitzgerald, in the 46th clause of the Bill, requiring annual reports to the Poor Law Commissioners from the hospitals in Ireland, was ordered to be printed, in order that it might be taken into consideration on bringing up the report.—The chairman then reported progress.—The Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

June 8.—In reply to questions from Lord Brougham, respecting the proclamation of martial law in Canada, Lord Glenelg stated, and was corroborated by the Earl of Gosford, that the proclamation had been issued under the authority of the legal advisers of the government.—A conversation took place on the subject of the late tithe affray in Waterford, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington described

the affair as a most disgraceful one to the government of Ireland, and the Earl of Glengall observed that the affray did not excite any surprise in his mind, as only the day before a magistrate, attended by eight priests, had been parties to an anti-tithe meeting.—The House then went into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, when all the remaining clauses were considered and disposed of. Some amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be printed, and reconsidered on Tuesday next.

June 11.—The royal assent was given to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Regency Amendment Bill, the Poor Laws Act Amendment Bill, and several private bills.—On the motion of the Earl of Devon, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the third report of the commissioners on criminal law.

June 12.—On the motion of Lord Denman, their Lordships went into committee on the Queen's Bench Sittings Bill, to enable the Judges of that court to hold sittings *in banco* after term, which was reported without amendments. The report was ordered to be received on Thursday.—Several private bills were advanced a stage; and, on the motion of the Bishop of London, the Church Building Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill.—The Duke of Wellington proposed as an amendment that the Treasury should have authority to grant compensation to those who would lose their fees under the operation of this Bill.—This clause was agreed to, and the Bill passed.—Adjourned till Thursday.

June 14.—Lord Wynford announced his determination to proceed no further with his Bill relating to the parliamentary privilege of exemption from arrest for debt.—At the request of Earl Fitzwilliam, the further proceeding on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was deferred till Tuesday next.—Earl Stanhope presented numerous petitions against the New Poor Law.

June 15.—On the motion of Lord Denman, the Queen's Bench Sittings Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of Londonderry having declined further to postpone from Tuesday next his motion on the war in Spain, Lord Melbourne intimated that it would become necessary, in consequence, to fix another day for considering the report on the Irish Poor Law Bill.—A long and interesting conversation, originating with the Earl of Glengall, took place with reference to the anti-tithe meetings in the south of Ireland. The point on which the discussion turned was the legality or illegality of these meetings, all the circumstances attending them being taken into consideration.—The Earl of Mulgrave said, he was not aware that the meetings, because they happened to be in the open air, were illegal, but vigilance would be used.—The Duke of Wellington contended that meetings of the kind described must necessarily be illegal; and, as a proof of their illegality, Magistrates are empowered by law to disperse such.—Lord Denman moved the order of the day for bringing up the report of the Oaths Validity Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst proposed that the second clause should be expunged, in order to give Lord Denman an opportunity of drawing a Bill less general in its enactments. This suggestion was adopted, and the altered Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 21.—The Bedford Election Committee reported that Mr. H. Stuart had not been duly elected, and that Mr. Crawley ought to have been returned.—Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion for papers connected with the proclamation of martial law in the Canadas.—Sir George Grey said no such papers were in possession of government.—Sir Frederick Trench read some letters he had received from Ireland, relative to the withholding of part of the rewards offered by Government for the discovery of certain persons accused of murder in that country.—Lord Morpeth had no information on the subject, but had written for particulars.—The House then went into Committee on the Registration of Voters Bill. The clauses, up to forty-nine inclusive, were discussed and agreed to, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

May 22.—Ballots took place for Committees to try the merits of the respective elections for Devizes, Westmeath, and Galway.—The Nottingham Fields Inclosure Bill was thrown out, on the motion for a second reading, by 128 to 108.—Lord Palmerston appeared at the bar with the following answer from her Majesty to the address of the House relative to the slave-trade:—“ I received your loyal address, expressing your opinions, your wishes, and your hopes, as to the measures best calculated to accomplish the effectual extinction of the traffic in slaves. I can assure you I fully share your regret in observing the extent of human suffering that is still occasioned by this cruel trade. I have recently concluded with some foreign states additional stipulations for the purpose of putting down this traffic. I have engaged in negotiations with other foreign states for arrangements founded on the principles

recommended in your address, and I am urging Portugal to fulfil her engagements with Great Britain by the conclusion of a treaty adapted to the suppression of the slave-trade now carried on under the Portuguese flag. You may rely on my earnest endeavours to give full effect to your wishes on this interesting and important subject."—Sir Eardley Wilmot then proceeded to move the resolution of which he had given notice—"That it is the opinion of this House that negro apprenticeship in the British Colonies should immediately cease and determine."—Mr. Villiers seconded the motion; and after some debate, and repeated calls of "question, divide!"—in which discussion, however, Ministers took no part—there was a division. The numbers were—for the motion, 96; against it, 93—majority in favour of the motion, 3.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the management of the Waterloo Annuities to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.—The Advocations (Scotland) Bill, and the Personal Diligence (Scotland) Bill, were severally reported. The Sheriffs' Court (England) Bill was postponed for a few days, after a strong opposition from Mr. Jervis and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.—The Suitors Money Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

May 23.—Mr. Crawley took his seat for Bedford.—Mr. Serjeant Jackson brought in his Bill regarding the registration of voters, Ireland; and presented a petition for the restoration of the ten suppressed Bishoprics of Ireland.—Mr. Liddell presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Durham against any measure for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Sir R. Peel then announced that on Friday next he would state generally his views on the Irish Corporation question; that he understood hon. friends of his would move certain amendments; but that he did not intend to take any step that would "obscure the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment."—Lord John Russell expressed his satisfaction at what had been stated by the right hon. baronet; and in return he mentioned that he did not think it would be necessary, in the preliminary committee on the Irish Tithe question, to do more than affirm the principle of a commutation of tithe into a rent-charge, without explicitly fixing the proportion—whether seventenths or any other. That point, the noble lord thought, might be advantageously reserved for consideration in the committee on the Bill.—The House, after some difficulty in procuring a chairman, resolved into committee on the Lord's Day Bill.—Mr. Rice appealed to Mr. Plumptre, whether it might not be better to withdraw his Bill, and to introduce a measure which should be directed against specific violations of the Sabbath.—Sir Robert Peel concurred entirely in the view of the matter taken by Mr. Rice.—Some further discussion ensued, and the result was, that in compliance with the opinion expressed on all sides of the House, that moral feeling, and not legislation, must work the change, Mr. Plumptre withdrew the Bill.—The second reading of the Spirit Licenses (Scotland) Bill was carried, on a division, by 56 ayes, 45 noes.—The second reading of the Spirituous Liquors Sale Bill was negatived by 16 ayes, 59 noes.—The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill went through committee, for the purpose of introducing various amendments. It was then ordered to be reprinted, and to be further considered in a fortnight.—The third reading of the Custody of Infants Bill, after some opposition from Sir E. Sugden, &c., was carried on a division; the numbers being, ayes 60, noes 45.—The Bribery at Elections Bill was read a second time.

May 24.—Mr. Hope took the oaths and his seat as Member for Gloucester.—Sir W. James presented a petition from certain electors of Hull, whose names had been erased (without being heard) from the list of voters by the committee on the late election petition for that town. The petitioners prayed that their franchise might be restored to them.—Lord J. Russell inquired whether Sir E. Wilmot intended to found any Bill on his resolution, carried the other night, regarding the immediate abolition of the negro apprenticeship system?—Sir E. Wilmot said he would give an answer on Monday, possibly to-morrow.—Mr. Gladstone suggested the importance of something of a decided character being done previously to the sailing of the West India packet on the 31st of May.—Sir Robert Peel also urged the importance of some definite proceedings at a time when the population of the West Indies was so open to excitement.—Lord J. Russell eventually stated that, in the event of Sir E. Wilmot not giving his answer, which he thought might easily be done, he should reserve to himself the right to make some proposition in consequence of the resolution carried on Sir E. Wilmot's motion, and to communicate the course the government intended to pursue.—Sir Edward Sugden gave notice that in the next stage of the Copyright Bill he would move certain resolutions.—Mr. Creswell then brought

forward his motion regarding the "Danish Claims." He moved an address to Her Majesty to give directions to the Commissioners on Danish claims to take into consideration the case of a third class of claimants, not yet desired to be considered—namely, as regarded goods afloat that had been seized.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, &c., opposed the motion; it was, however, carried by 115 ayes to 81 noes, the majority in its favour being 34.—Sir J. Graham then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify Hawick from being a polling place for the county of Roxburgh, and enabling the Sheriff of that county to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof.—A discussion of a stormy character followed, but no decision was come to, as the debate was adjourned.—Lord J. Russell then fixed Monday for the consideration of the Irish Tithe question; and proposed that the House should meet, contrary to the usual custom, on Tuesday next, the anniversary of King Charles the Second's restoration, in order to give Sir Eardley Wilmot an opportunity to proceed with the negro apprenticeship question.—On the motion of Mr. Ormsby Gore, jun., the evidence taken before the Hull Committee was ordered to be printed.

May 25.—The Galway Election Committee reported that Mr. Lynch had been duly elected.—The Devizes Election Committee reported that Captain Deans Dundas had not been duly elected, and that Mr. Heneage ought to have been returned.—Sir Stratford Canning having presented a petition from the owners of the *Vixen*, praying for an inquiry into the seizure of that vessel, gave notice that on the 7th of June he would submit a motion on the subject.—Lord Palmerston denied the assertion of the petitioners that he had sanctioned and encouraged the sending out of the *Vixen*.—Sir Eardley Wilmot, having been called on by Lord John Russell, announced that it was not his intention to found any measure on the resolution of Tuesday evening with respect to negro apprenticeship.—Lord J. Russell answered, that, "under these circumstances, his hon. friend the Under Secretary for the Colonies would propose, either on Monday or Tuesday next, as the House thought fit, a resolution, of which he would now state the general effect to the House. The government would propose, in the first place, that the resolution proposed by the Hon. Member for Warwickshire, and the decision of the House thereon, should be read, and likewise that the resolution of the House should be read; and would then propose, in order to prevent the injurious consequences which must ensue from the intentions of Parliament being left in doubt, a resolution setting forth, that in order to maintain the peace and welfare of the colonies, it was necessary that the House should declare its opinion, that it was not advisable to adopt any proceedings to carry into effect the resolution of the hon. baronet, and also declaring the opinion of the House that every measure which would tend to secure to the negro population the privileges to which they were entitled under the Slavery Abolition Act, ought to be adopted; and further, that it was the anxious desire of the House to promote the comforts of the negro population, when the expiration of the term of apprenticeship should entitle them to the full enjoyment of freedom. The noble Lord then moved, that the motion and vote of the 30th of March last, and the motion and vote of the 22nd of May, be read. This being done, the resolutions were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.—The adjourned debate on the motion of Sir James Graham, for leave to bring in a Bill to discontinue the town of Hawick as a polling place for the county of Roxburgh, was then resumed. Mr. Hope opened the debate, and was followed by Mr. Cutler Fergusson, Sir G. Clerk, and the Lord Advocate. Lord Stanley brought forward a few of the leading facts of outrage, enforced the additionally mischievous importance which they derived from preconcert, and animadverted on the committee's finding that these riots had been too slight and transient to prevent the votes "from being taken."—Lord John Russell would not enter into a discussion of the riots.—Sir R. Peel said, if the phrase "imperial measure" was meant to denote the length of the debate, the merit was with Ministers, who had adjourned it to the Friday, because the division on the Thursday would have been against them.—After a few words from Mr. T. Duncombe, and a short reply from Sir J. Graham, the House divided:—For Sir James Graham's motion, 272; against it, 250.

May 28.—Mr. Heneage took the oaths and his seat as Member for Devizes. On the motion of Sir G. Clerk, a new writ was ordered for the county of Linlithgow, in the room of the Hon. James Hope, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The St. Pancras Paving Bill was thrown out on the motion for a second reading, upon an amendment moved by Lord Teignmouth. The numbers were—for the Bill, 54; against it, 80. Mr. Labouchere gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the conveyance of the mails by railways. In reply to Mr. Leader, Lord John Russell said that it was true that the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended in Canada;

and that it was not the intention of Ministers to apply for an Indemnity Bill, as their proceedings were authorised by existing laws.—Sir George Grey then, in a speech of considerable length, moved the resolutions of which notice had been given in his name, with reference to the decision of the House on Tuesday last upon the subject of negro apprenticeship.—Sir E. Wilmot complained of the course pursued by the government, and said he was perfectly ready, if the amendment which he intended to propose were successful, to introduce a Bill for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of the 22nd May, which would include provisions to confer security upon the negro, and safety to the masters, and would place the negro exactly in the position of the free labourer in England. If, however, his amendment should be unfortunately lost, he would not say what he should do, but he would take any and every constitutional course which was open to him for the purpose of effectuating the resolution of the 22nd of May. He proposed, then, by way of amendment, to leave out all the words in the original motion after the word "that," for the purpose of inserting words to this effect—"That it is the opinion of this House that the resolution passed on the 22nd May should be carried into effect by means of a legislative enactment, due provision being made to secure the peace of the colonies, and to promote the full enjoyment of equal rights among all classes."—Sir R. Peel censured Sir E. Wilmot for proceeding by the form of resolution. The right hon. baronet then argued, at great length, that it would be most inexpedient to terminate abruptly the apprenticeship system. That there was a decided compact between planters and Parliament, no man could doubt. Under that compact, transferences of property had taken place. If immediate emancipation were carried into effect, would compensation be given to the purchasers under that compact? If not, the grossest injustice would be inflicted.—Lord Stanley supported the views expressed by Sir R. Peel.—Dr. Lushington and Lord John Russell followed. Then came the division, when the numbers were found to be—For Sir George Grey's resolutions, 250; for Sir Eardley Wilmot's amendment, 178.

May 29.—Mr. Acland moved that the thanks of the House be given to the Rev. John Vane, the Chaplain, for the sermon preached by him in the morning before the House, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and that the same be printed with the votes.—Sir Stratford Canning postponed, till the 12th of June, the motion relating to the capture of the *Vixen*.—On the motion that the House resolve into Committee on the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his promised views of the measures regarding Ireland generally, giving utterance to them in the hope of adjusting the questions respecting the poor tithes, and the Church, and the Municipal Corporations, and thus securing tranquillity to the country. He thought, first, that there must be some legal provision for the destitute poor of Ireland. On the second point, he was prepared to proceed to the adjustment of the tithe question, by making tithes a "rent-charge," but leaving the Church as it now is, except to equalise livings, to limit pluralities, and to correct abuses. The principle of "appropriation" to make no part of the arrangement, as he considered that the sense of the country was with him, and decidedly against that principle. On the third measure—the Corporations—the right hon. baronet assented to the existence of them in all towns in Ireland containing a population of more than fifteen thousand persons—on the distinct provision, however, that whatever franchise may ultimately be fixed, it must be a *bonâ fide* one.—Lord J. Russell expressed the satisfaction with which he had heard the right hon. baronet's conciliatory propositions and observations: he considered that they could not fail to be useful and tranquillising to Ireland, and beneficial to the country generally. He was anxious to make every concession for the sake of peace, and the adjustment of those important Irish questions that would not compromise the utility and efficiency of the measures.—Mr. O'Connell feared that the proposed arrangement had more reference to the strength and views of parties than any reference to the feelings and wishes of the people of Ireland.—Mr. Ward said that notwithstanding the diplomatically managed feeling between the Opposition and the Government, he did not abandon the "appropriation" clause, and he should afford those who thought with him the opportunity of recording their opinion by moving an instruction to the committee to insert an appropriation clause, and would take the sense of the House on it.—After remarks from Mr. Shaw, Lord Clements, &c., the Bill was committed *pro forma*; no part of it was proceeded with, but deferred till Friday.—Adjourned.

May 30.—A new writ was moved for Dungannon in the room of Lord Northland, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The National Loan Fund Assurance Company's Bill was discussed at some length, and finally read a second time,

on an understanding, however, that the necessity for further proceeding with it would be suspended by a Bill to be brought in by Mr. Poulett Thomson. A ballot having taken place for a committee to try the merits of the Maidstone election, the names of the Members composing it were reported to the House.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the immediate abolition of female apprenticeship in the West India colonies.—Mr. C. W. Wynn moved an Address to the Crown, praying that ecclesiastical preferment might be given to the three late Chaplains of the House, pursuant to an address presented to his late Majesty.—The motion was strongly supported by Sir Robert Peel; and, after an animated discussion, Lord John Russell said he would not oppose the wish of the House, but added, that the presentation of an Address did not of necessity imply that the Royal concurrence was a matter of course.—The motion was agreed to.—Lord Ingestrie having commenced some observations preparatory to a motion connected with the existing state of naval architecture in this country, an hon. Member moved that the House be counted. There were not forty Members present, and the adjournment took place at seven o'clock.

June 1.—The House resolved into Committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill. A protracted discussion took place, arising out of a question as to the order in which the clauses should be taken; whether the Committee should begin with No. 1, and proceed regularly, or whether, passing over the five first, they should at once consider the sixth, or qualification clause. The clauses from one to five inclusive were eventually postponed.—After an interesting debate, the Committee divided on the sixth clause, or rather upon Sir Robert Peel's amendment upon it, to make a *bona fide* rating of 10*l.* a year the qualification of a voter. The numbers were:—For the right hon. baronet's proposal, 111.—Against it, 137.—Lord John Russell having suggested 5*l.* as the qualification, Sir Robert Peel came forward, and said “that he should not divide the Committee against the proposition of the noble lord for 5*l.*, lest it should be for a moment supposed that he was satisfied with anything less than 10*l.*”—The 5*l.* qualification was then inserted in the Bill, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. It was afterwards fixed that the Bill should be recommitted *pro formâ* on Wednesday next, and brought under actual discussion on Monday se'nnight.—Adjourned till Wednesday next.

June 6.—Sir J. Hobhouse reported from the Maidstone Election Committee, that Mr. Fector was not duly elected, and that the last election was null and void. Also that neither the petition nor opposition to said petition was frivolous and vexatious. A new writ was then issued for the borough of Maidstone.—Sir E. Knatchbull moved for papers relating to the release of the maniac Thom from the lunatic asylum in which he had been confined, with a view to the vindication of the magistrates and other local authorities of the county of Kent from the aspersions of a ministerial journal, the Morning Chronicle.—Lord J. Russell repeated the substance of his former statement as to the circumstances under which the liberation of the lunatic had taken place, and declared that he had not intended to cast any reflection upon the magistrates. The papers, with some additions moved for by Lord John Russell, were ordered.—Lord J. Russell appeared at the bar with her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House respecting three of their late chaplains. Her Majesty stated that she would take into consideration the best means for effecting the wishes of her faithful Commons on this subject.—Mr. Hume then moved the second reading of the County Rates Bill.—Colonel Sibthorp moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months.—After some discussion the bill was thrown out by a large majority. The numbers in its favour were 37; against it, 105.—In the Committee on the Expenses of Elections Bill, Colonel Sibthorp divided the House on the question that the Chairman do leave the chair, when he was in a majority of 71 to 43.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee, *pro formâ*, on the Copyright Bill.—Mr. Serjeant Talford stated that he had been in communication with some of the most distinguished publishers in town—that he had found some of their objections to certain clauses in his Bill to be irresistible—and he was therefore most willing to meet their wishes in the matter.—After some conversation, the Bill was committed *pro formâ*, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on that day fortnight.—The Lord's Day Bill also went through Committee *pro formâ*.—The Charities Commissioners (Ireland) Bill was postponed to that day three months.—Mr. Lynch moved the second reading of the Married Women's Bill.—Sir E. Sugden said it would give the married woman a privilege which would be a cause of endless misery to her. She would have by it a power of disposing, in case of necessity, of that property which her settlement intended should descend as a provision to her children. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three

months.—The House divided—ayes, 21; noes, 56; majority against the Bill, 35.—The High Sheriffs Bill was, on the motion of the Attorney General, thrown out without a division.

June 7.—Mr. R. Palmer, Chairman of the Westmeath Election Committee, reported that one of the parties having applied for a commission, they had decided upon granting the commission, to be opened at Westmeath on Wednesday, the 27th of June. Leave was then given to the Committee to adjourn until the Speaker should issue his warrant for their re-assembling.—Sir S. Canning postponed his motion relative to the capture of the *Vixen* till the 21st instant.—Mr. Baines gave notice that on the 22nd inst. he would move for the immediate abolition of idol worship in India, and the cessation of all profit arising from it.—The report of the Oxford and Great Western Railway Committee was ordered to be further considered, on the motion of Mr. Harcourt, the amendment proposed by Sir R. Inglis, that it be taken into consideration that day three months, having been negatived by a majority of 131 to 31.—Lord Palmerston stated, in answer to a question from Lord Mahon, that he could not presume to say what course the Spanish government intended to pursue with regard to the institutions and privileges of the Basque provinces.—Mr. O. Gore moved for a Select Committee to consider the subjects contained in a petition from the landowners in the principality of Wales, praying for an inquiry into certain exactions attempted by the agents of the Crown, and affecting the property of the petitioners.—The motion was negatived by 98 to 50.—Mr. H. Hinde then moved the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report on the best line of communication by railway from London and the manufacturing districts of England to Edinburgh and Glasgow.—The House divided—for the motion, 53; against it, 53. The numbers being even, the Speaker voted against the motion, which was consequently lost.

June 8.—The Grand Junction Railway Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord F. Egerton.—The Oxford and Great Western Union Railway Bill, after a division, in which the numbers were 79 for, and 25 against the motion, was read a third time and passed.—Lord Morpeth, in reply to Serjeant Jackson, said the accounts respecting the late affray at Waterford were in the main well founded. He regretted to add, some of the police were injured.—Sir E. Knatchbull would wish to know from the noble Secretary of State for the Home Department when the Bill for the Regulation of County Courts would be proceeded with.—Lord J. Russell could then hardly say, but in the course of next week would be prepared to give an answer.—In answer to Mr. Leader, Lord J. Russell justified the proclamation of martial law in Canada, and did not think any Bill of indemnity was necessary.—Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report of the Benefices Pluralities Bill. After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Hawes to have the Bill recommitted, the clauses were considered in succession. Numerous amendments were proposed and negatived, the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.—The Registration of Parliamentary Electors Bill then went through committee *pro forma*, some new clauses were brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be printed.—On the motion of Mr. P. Thomson the International Copyright Bill was committed *pro forma*, and the Bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be reported to the House, and printed.

June 11.—Lord Ashley gave notice that on Friday the 22nd of June, when the order of the day for the second reading of the Factories' Regulation Bill should be read, for the purpose of the Speaker leaving the chair, he should call the attention of the House to the state of the law for the regulation of factories, and move a resolution expressive of the regret of the House that such a state of things should be allowed to exist so long without amendment.—On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order to the recommittal of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. O'Connell moved as an amendment, that the Bill be recommitted on that day se'nnight, as he expected then to be provided with some details which he thought of considerable importance. The amendment was subsequently negatived without a division.—The House having gone into Committee, the clauses, up to five inclusive were postponed, and the sixth was taken into consideration. This fixes the qualification for a municipal election, and when the Bill was lately before the House 5*l.* per annum was inserted as the amount of rent required to be paid for the purpose of the payer becoming entitled to a vote.—Sir Robert Peel, as he had promised, again proposed the substitution of 10*l.* for 5*l.*, with the additional guarantee, that, in order to make the qualification a *bona fide* one, the value of the premises should be determined by the rating under the Poor Law Bill now in progress.—

Lord J. Russell contended that Ireland was more severely dealt with than England or Scotland had been—that a uniform franchise, however desirable, by no means necessarily implied a 10*l.* franchise—that there might be between one uniform franchise, and another uniform franchise, as much difference as between a uniform wheat diet for the poor, and a uniform potato diet—that the franchise proposed by Sir Robert involved more than 10*l.*, inasmuch as it added the amount of certain taxes—that the Irish people could not be expected to place confidence in the propositions of the Conservative party, because “confidence is a plant of slow growth”—and, in conclusion, Lord John declared, that *he*, too, was determined to adhere to the propositions which he had submitted to the House.—After a few observations from other honourable members, the division followed. For Lord John Russell's proposed qualification of 5*l.*, with the test of rating under the Poor Law, there were 286 votes;—whilst 266 members voted in favour of the 10*l.* franchise, tested by the same process of rating—the qualification proposed by Sir Robert Peel.—Majority for Ministers, 20.—The House then went into committee *pro formā* on the resolutions of Lord John Russell respecting tithes (Ireland.)

June 12.—A motion for the second reading of the Tramore (Waterloo) Drainage Bill having been made by Mr. Villiers Stuart, an amendment was moved by Mr. T. Duncombe, that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. The original motion and the amendment were both withdrawn.—Mr. Barnaby obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to highways in England and Wales.

June 13.—Leave was given to Mr. Labouchere to bring in a Bill on the subject of the Leith Harbour and Docks.—Mr. Labouchere brought up the report of the private Committee on the London Coal Trade Bill, and the Bill was re-committed *pro formā*, and ordered to be printed.—The Freemen's Admision Bill went through Committee.—The Spirit Licenses (Scotland) Bill was thrown out.—The Hackney Carriages Bill went through committee, and it was ordered that the report be brought up on Monday.—The Tenants for Life (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on an understanding that the discussion should take place in the committee, which was fixed for Friday.—The Bribery at Elections Bill passed through a committee *pro formā*.—The second reading of the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill was deferred till Wednesday, the 27th instant.

June 14.—Colonel Davies moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the most eligible site for the two Houses of Parliament. There was a lengthened discussion on the subject, in the course of which Lord J. Russell said that he could not support the motion.—For the motion, 70; against it, 74; majority against it, 4.—Leave was given to Mr. Labouchere to bring in a Bill, giving power to the Post-office to run their own trains on all railroads for the conveyance of the mails without the payment of tolls, and with permission to carry a limited number of passengers.—The Attorney General brought in the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday week.

June 15.—The Farringdon-street Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Metropolitan Suspension Bridge Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into a Committee on the Irish Municipal Bill; all the clauses were gone through, the Bill was reported with amendments, and ordered for further consideration on Monday next. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, in which Mr. Rice moved the sugar duties, and proposed two resolutions—one a renewal of the resolution of last year, and the second making alterations in the drawback. He proposed to reduce the drawback on double refined sugars from 43*s.* 2*d.*, the present amount, to 36*s.* per cwt, and on single refined sugar from 36*s.* 10*d.* to 30*s.* per cwt. Both resolutions were agreed to.—The Bill for the continuance of the Bishopric of Sodor and Man then went through committee.—Dr. Nicholl moved the second reading of the Vestries in Churches Bill, which was, after two divisions, adjourned till Saturday.—The Grand Jury Cess Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Freemen's Admission Bill was also read a third time and passed.

June 16.—The House went into Committee on the Juvenile Offenders Bill. All the clauses were agreed to, and the report was received.—The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Vacation Sittings Bill, which was agreed to, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Vestries in Churches Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—Lord J. Russell moved the third reading of the Sodor and Man Bishopric Bill.—Mr. Lushington moved that it be read this day three months. For the Bill, 69; against it, 5. The Bill was read a third time and passed.